FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 281 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	M. Tsubaki	Nov. 26	Dec. 13
Honolulu M.	H. Masuco	Dec. 12	Dec. 28
Java Maru	J. Koiima	Dec. 27	Jan. 12
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	Jan. 11	Jan. 27
Andes Maru	....	Jan. 15	Jan. 31

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to
K. BHIMA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 9258.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,,	NARKUNDA †	16,227
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,522
23rd ,,	KARMALA *	9,098
30th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1923		
6th January	MOLDAVIA †	15,800
13th ,,	KASHGAR *	8,849
20th ,,	MANTUA	10,908
27th ,,	NALDERA †	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,016
24th ,,	MACEDONIA †	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,522
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA *	10,914
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA †	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089

* Through steamers from China.

†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
4th December	MATIANA	8,600
12nd ,,	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
8th January	MASHOBRA	8,324
9th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February	GAMARIA*	5,255
6th ,,	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	MUNDRA	7,275
10th March	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,600
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
17th ,,	MANTOLA	8,963

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

1922.		
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
28th ,,	SOUDAN	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
23th February	SOUDAN	
9th March	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Kashgar"

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers	Tons.
15th December 1923.	MACEDONIA	11,089
9th February	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
29th Nov.	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
30th ,,	BARJORA	Basra via Karachi Coasting.
1st Dec.	VASNA	Basra via Karachi.
2nd ,,	LINGA	Karachi via Kuwait.
4th ,,	VITA	,, ,,

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 113

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1886.

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N.Y.K. LINE.

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,840	15 Nov.	28 Nov.
Moji Maru	V. Tomioka	3,767	30 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tsushima Maru	T. Takeda	6,740	7 Dec.	14 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,076	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,238	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362, Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. "Jalaputra"	8,310	30th November.
S.S. "Jalatarang"	4,300	15th December.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.

Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000
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SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Probolinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.

CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.

BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

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SILVER RESERVE FUND $35,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000

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LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
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40, Churchgate Street.

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Canton.	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
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Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dalny	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Telukbetung
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
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Reserve Liability of the Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,10,567-8-0.

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Board of Directors.

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LONDON OFFICE: 31, Great Street, Helens, London E. C. 3.

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Fully paid-up Capital F.80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F.42,105,211 £3,508,767

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BRANCHES:

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Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djocja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000,—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,,	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP ,,	1,18,68,425
GENERAL FUNDS ,,	1,67,15,438

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Branches:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Crebbs.
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KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Pairoe Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ld., E. D. Tata & Co. Ld.,

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BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.

MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Adi & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON—Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

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R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

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HYPNOTISM,
WILL POWER,
NERVE FORCE,
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Every additional word—One Anna.

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." "Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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A R.

WANTED.—For a European Firm, a good fast TYPIST shorthand an advantage and also a young lady to serve at a Stall in the Red Cross Fete. Apply Post Box 183, G. P. O., BOMBAY.
A R5588

WANTED—A CLERK well up in typewriting, accounts and correspondence work. Urdu knowing hand preferred. Apply personally with testimonials to G. S. CHANDEL, Patel Building, Lower Parel.
A R5618

SIDDHA MAKARADHWAJA, etc.—WANTED CANVASSERS and AGENTS, Bombay and out-districts on liberal commission. Apply: Sole Agent, ANDHRA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED, Post Box 689, Bombay.
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SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

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A 14926

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AN ACCOUNTANT knowing Hindi and Gujrati well much experience in general works wants to join a firm on moderate pay, able to give security. Apply Box No. 8764, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5616

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B R5620

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C R5000

1ST FLOOR House touching Palli Danda Road. Rent Rs. 40. Apply CASH CHEMISTS, Fort, or F. W. RODGERS & CO., Chemists, Byculla 8 to 10 a.m.
C R5619

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EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, Junner (Poona) teach Accountancy by post, standing 15 years. Apply for prospectus. Fees moderate.
M R5138

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WANTED.—A NON-COOPERATOR PARTNER to invest Rs. 20,000 in a lucrative business. Apply Box No. 8763, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5614

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AUCTION SALE of best furniture, etc., by BENNETT CO. on WEDNESDAY, 29th at 2-30 p.m. at Queen's Road, No. 8, opposite Church Gate Station, Property of Major E. G. Hall of Maharatha Regiment, see Auction advertisement.
T R5615

A NICE OPPORTUNITY for Schools, etc. to obtain reliable second-hand Typewriters of Underwood and other makes from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 each. Machines can be inspected during business hours. WARDEN & Co., Sole Agents, Underwood Typewriters 23, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 14986

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal TWEED of soft natural wool. Very fashionable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yds. by 24in.), Rs. 12; Coat length (5 yds.), Rs. 9; Lotus Honey, Re. 1 per tola; Leather Vanity Bag, Rs. 2-2-0 each. Black, brown or khaki Putties (leg bandage), Rs. 2-12-0 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (KASHMIR).
T R5330

THE surest remedy for grey and white hair. NAG-BRAND PERMANENT HAIR DYE supplies pigment deep into the hair cells and makes hair permanent natural black. Price per tin Rs. 1/8, per dozen tins Rs. 16. Sample packet sent post free on receipt of five-anna stamps THE INDO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL WORKS, Mahim, Bombay.
T R5482

ROYAL EGG HALWA is prepared from fresh Hen Eggs and best; chociest and other articles. It possesses wonderful properties and works like charm. It strengthens the body, refresh mamory and guard against nervous debility. Above all it is most delicious. Price Rs. 2 or Rs. 4 per lb. One-fourth money with order. SHAH & CO., AGRA
T R5617

SALE FOR CHRISTMASTIDE.—No. 1. BROWN LEATHER SUIT CASES quite new fitted with two nickle locks, with 2 side straps size 28 in. by 18 in. by 8 in. at Rs. 38 only. No. 2. BROWN SOLID LEATHER TRUNK insite tray wood runner on bottom with rollers, spring action lock, straps over lid, size: 36 in by 22 in by 12 in. at Rs. 55 only No. 3. Brown leather attach cases size 18 in. by 12 in. by 5 in. with 2 nickle locks at Rs. 16 only. Please Apply Box No. 8761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R5619

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
6, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia (HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following temporary appointments:—

(1)	Head Clerk	Rs. 200—250
(2)	Accounts Clerk	Rs. 120—160
(3)	Head Draftsman	Rs. 120—160

Preference will be given to applicants who have had experience in a Railway Engineering District Offices.

Apply in writing with copies of testimonials to:—

The EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
CONSTRUCTION,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
Ahmedabad.
C14961

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of The SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD., will be REMOVED from its present location to the fourth floor of "SUDAMA HOUSE", SPROTT ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay, on and from 29th November, 1922.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C14952

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NEW COTTON DEPOT, MAZAGON.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite applications for renting GODOWNS AND JETHAS at their New Depot (under construction) and for taking up building sites suitable for Garages, Refreshment Shops and other purposes in connection with the Cotton Depot.

Applications should be made on the prescribed Forms to be obtained from the Trustees' Land Manager and delivered at his Office as under at latest by 12 noon on Monday the 4th December, 1922.

Those Firms who have already enquired for accommodation should renew their application on the prescribed Forms.

Further particulars may be obtained from

F. H. TAYLOR,
P. A. S. I., M. R. S. I.,
Manager
Land & Bunders,
Bombay Port Trust.
C14830

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NAROTTAM LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of NAROTTAM LIMITED will be removed to SUDAMA HOUSE, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, on and from WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
WALCHAND HIRACHAND, Director,
Narottam Limited.
C14979

CALCUTTA METAL WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Articles 27, 28 and 29 of the Articles of Association of Calcutta Metal Works, Ltd., that all calls in arrears on shares of the Company together with interest at 12 per cent per annum from the due date to the date of payment should be paid into the Registered Office of the Company No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta on or before the 20th December, 1922 failing which those shares on which there are such calls unpaid will be forfeited without any further notice.

By Order of the Board,
CHARI & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 22nd November, 1922.
C14982

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo
BULLOCH, BROS., & Co., Ld.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ld.,
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.
WARTURM	9654	2127	1908	London from 26th Nov. till 2nd Dec. thereafter South-ampton

C14921

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., will be removed to SUDAMA HOUSE, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, on and from WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
C14978

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "SUMATRA MARU" having arrived at Bombay from Japan on the 26th instant via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills of claims for shortage, short delivery and damage etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. SHIMA,
Manager, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT MR. CHOWEKARAN KELOTH ASSANKUTY KEYI, the Karnavan and Manager of the Chowekaran Kalloth Tarwad of Tellicherry, North Malabar, instruct us to say that his attention has been drawn to a notice appearing in the issue of the "Times of India" of 16th November, 1922 alleging inter alia that our client the said Mr. C. K. Assankuty Keyi has no power in law to grant leases as he has purported to do and that the leases granted by him, are void and of no binding effect upon the Andravans and other members of the said Tarwad.

We are instructed by our client the said Mr. C. K. Assankuty Keyi to state that the allegations therein made, are absolutely false. Our client as Karnavan and Manager of the said Chowekaren Keloth Tarwad of Tellicherry has in law every right to grant such leases as have been granted by him and that the leases which have already been granted by our client upto now are good and of binding effect not only upon him and his successors but also upon the Andravans of the said Tarwad.

Our client has already given notice of the above fact to Messrs. Surveyor and Co. under whose signature the said notice appears and we are instructed to take such legal steps both civil and criminal against the clients of the said Messrs. Surveyor and Co., as may be necessary to protect our client's rights and interests.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Attorneys for Mr. Chowekaran Keloth Assankuty Keyi the Karnavan and Manager of the Chowekaran Keloth Tarwad of Tellicherry, North Malabar.
C14989

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held at the instance of Mr. DARABSHAW HORMUSJI BATLIWALLA, the Receiver appointed in High Court suit No. 4636 of 1922 (Fatmabai, widow of Tar Mahomed Nurani and another vs. Haroon Tar Mahomed and another) on the 22nd day of November, 1922, through Messrs. Sorabjee Cawasjee and Co., our client Mr. HAJI HABIB HAJI KARIM has purchased the under-mentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same knewn in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Foras Land (the Foras Rent in respect whereof is believed to have been redeemed) admeasuring one thousand four hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 212, New No. 13737, Old Survey No. 274 and New Survey Nos. 3536 and 3537 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4057 and Street No. 244, All which premises are situated at Mahomedan Street (formerly Ghelabhai Dullabhdas Street) near the Old Race Course, Byculla, in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by a portion of Mahomedan Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by the stable of Bhai Sobhanad, on or towards the North by a Mahomedan Musjid and on or towards the South by a portion of Road or passage.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1922.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14988

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ALI MAHOMED HAJI LATIF, Memon Mahomedan of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritence, possession, lease, lien easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent Tenure land together with the messuage tenement buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 827, 828, and New No. 7988, Old Survey Nos. 1790, 1791, and New Survey No. 1112 and bounded on the East by the Sweepers' passage, on the West by the said Kazi Street, on the North by the property of Ahmed Miya Ismail, on the South by the property of Essa Soomer Patell and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6098 and Street Nos. 15-17-19, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1922.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14990

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Bombay creditors of Seth Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor will be held at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, next the 29th instant at Heera Bag near C. P. Tank to consider further important proposals made by Seth Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor about satisfaction of the debts due to the Bombay creditors.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1922.

DALLAS AND CO.,
Attorneys for the committee appointed by the creditors of Seth Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor.
C14977

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 279 of 1921.

TAHERALLI MAHOMEDALLI KAJIJI ..... Plaintiff

vs.

HAJI UMAR HAJI MANEK ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1922, and the Judge's order herein dated 18th October, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on Tuesday, the 28th day of November, 1922, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement three thousand six hundred and fifty-one (3.651) square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Non-Agricultural Survey No. 56 of Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District, and bounded on or towards the East by the public road, on or towards the West by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the South by the Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the South by the Bhang Lane and the building whereon are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Houses Nos. 380, 382, 383, 384, 386, 388, 389, 389a, 390 and 395.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1922.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C14652

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 423 of 1922.

Messrs. DAMJI HANSRAJ, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants, Muccadams and Commission Agents at Mandvi, Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) Messrs. TEKCHAND NIAVATRAM, a firm, carrying on business at Abohar, (2) Messrs. L. JIVANMAL BHARI, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants at Mandvi, Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (3) The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, incorporated in England having its head its head office in Bombay. ..... Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the Hon'ble Court will be moved by counsel on behalf of the Plaintiffs at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 4th day of December, 1922, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be conveniently heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla for an exparte decree against the 1st and 2nd defendants by reason of the said defendants default to file their written statement within the time allowed for the same and for costs of this application.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1922.

R. R. MODY
For Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To,
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the 1st Defendant
and
Messrs. L. Jiwanmal Bhari, 2nd Defendants abovenamed.
C14967

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDOOLA ABDUL RAHIM, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

Bai RUKHIABAI, widow of the said deceased, Abdoola Abdool Rahim, also of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

27th day of November, 1922.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 4555 OF 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

DHARAMDAS NAGARDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as a certified Share and Stock Broker of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association ... Plaintiff.

Versus

MOTILAL DAYARAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business also as a certified Share and Stock Broker of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.

The plaintiff prays that it may be declared that the plaintiff has a valid charge on the said Insurance Policy mentioned in para 5 of the plaint for the plaintiff's claim of Rs. 8,500 that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the said sum of Rs. 8,500 and Rs. 950 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 10th day of August, 1923, and from the 7th day of September, 1922, respectively till judgment and costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment, that in default of payment of the sum of Rs. 8,500 with interest as mentioned above by a day to be named by this Hon. Court for the purpose the said Insurance Policy may be ordered to be sold by and under the directions of this Hon. Court and the net sale proceeds be applied towards the satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim and that the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 5th day of December, at 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 13th day of October, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

W. J. HOWARD,
The 13th day of October, 1922.
Messrs. PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
C14983 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following earth-works on the Island.

A. Filling in by Contractor's own light railway.
B. Filling in by Improvement Trust's broad gauge railway.
C. Filling in by cart.

The successful contractor will have to lodge a cash security deposit of Rs. 1,000 with this Office and a deduction of 10 per cent will be made every month from the contractor's Bill and retained by the Board to provide security against failure to carry out the work. The deposit and the amounts so deducted shall be paid to the contractor as soon as he has made good any shrinkage to the satisfaction of the Trust Engineer.

Further particulars and conditions can be obtained from the undersigned on work office, near Sion Station, G. I. P. Railway any morning between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.

(Sd.) J. REID-SMITH, A. M. Inst. C. E.
Senior Assistant Engineer,
In Charge Scheme 56.
C14962

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for constructing a Fire Brigade Station including compound wall, pavement, petrol-shed, Drill tower and drainage and water fittings at Frere Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, 5th day of December 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Bombay, 27-11-1922.
TA 14984

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Charpati Road next to Orient Club, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, and dumb waiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, vases, teapoys, single and double bedsteads mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, ice boxes, reclining sofas, cane furniture, writing table, silver cabinets, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of N. Rajabally Esq., managing Agent The Himalaya Assurance Co. Ltd. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, large dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, vases, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinet, ice-boxes, reclining sofas, cane furniture, writing tables, silver cabinets, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Major E. Hall and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One DeDion Bauton Landaulette Motor Car, 15-20 H. P. in good running order.

One 15-20 H. P. Bicycle wheel two seater Buick Motor Car in perfect running order with Dickey seat, accessories, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th day of November, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wellington House Ormiston Road opposite Taj Mahal Hotel very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, and dumb waiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, vases, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, ice boxes, reclining sofas, cane furniture, writing table, silver cabinets, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, safe by Godrej of D quality etc., etc.

The property of C. A. Flower Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 28th November, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE OF IMPLEMENTS ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY the 28th November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Godown of Messrs. Coutts and Co., at Bora Bazar Street, Fort, the following implements made by Messrs. Emerson Brandingham Implements Co:—

3 Nos. A-C-2 Steel Lever U. Bar Harrow, 4 Section 120-5/8 in. Teeth.
6 Nos. 11-A Corn and Cotton Planters, 2 Row Round Hole Plate, Complete.
1 Nos. 60-10 ft. Double Cut Emerson Engine Disc Harrow with seeder attachment.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th November, 1922.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
3, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE AND SHOW-ROOM FURNITURE, CARPETS, SHOW CASES, BRASSWARE, TYPEWRITER, SIGN-BOARDS, ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 28th November, 1922, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Hornby Road opposite Japanese Museum stock-in-trade of the shop known as the Kashmere Stores, comprising of show-cases, sliding door cases, writing tables, carpets, brassware, Japanese ware, Rex Visible Typewriter, sign-boards, etc., etc.

Property is open to view.

GENUINE BONA-FIDE SALE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF CHINESE FURNITURE, ENGLISH PLATEDWARE, CLOISON AND SATSUMA VASES, OIL PAINTINGS AND HAND COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS BY WELL-KNOWN ARTIST.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd December 1922, at No. 19, Adenwala Mansions, Chowpatty facing the sea, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction Sale very valuable teak and black furniture, dining table, full-sized mirror back sideboard, blackwood drawing room suite, Chinese carved furniture, Chinese carved cabinets, writing tables, high back arm chairs, pedestals and palm stands, Sheraton styled iron framed Cottage piano by Alison, Chinese Cloison vases, real Satsumas, brassware, English platedware, oil paintings and hand coloured photographs in gold gilded and bronze frame with various subjects such as "Visit of Queen Sheba" "Salome", "Daphne", "Water Nymphs", "Pride of the Harem", etc., etc., by well-known Artists as E. Oberhauser, Otto Singer, Authur Thacker R. A. and Haringten. Solid leather suites and attache cases and many other various ornaments, etc., etc.

The property of Capt. F. W. Holden (Retired).

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

N.B.—All the abovementioned articles belong to the original owner and nothing is brought in by dealers.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th November, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Public are hereby informed that the Auction Sale of the remaining lots of Surplus Government Stores at Colaba Depot will be continued TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th November, 1922, and following days daily at 2-30 a.m., by order of the Controller (Sales).

Bombay, 28th November, 1922.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT SHAIKH ABDULLA PAKMODIA STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 1st day of December 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Mehta and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, Damji Mawji, Champsi Cooverji, Khimji Hirji Kayani and Vasanji Sojpal, the trustees of the temple of Shri Anantnathji Maharaj, the mortgagees, under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th March, 1919 and made between Esofally Jivaji Bangliwalla of the one part and the said Messrs. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, Damji Mawji, Champsi Cooverji, Khimji Hirji Kayani and Vasanji Sojpal of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Esofally Jivaji Bangliwalla, the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th March 1919 the undermentioned valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement (214) two hundred and eighteen square yards be the same a little more or less together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises erected and built thereon situate lying and being at Shaikh Abdulla Pakmodia Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2675, New No. 2682, Old Survey No. 1208, and New Survey No. 4511 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 6964 and Street Nos. 69, 71 and 73 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the public road, on or towards the West by the Government public road, on or towards the North by the house of Bohra Currimji Hakimji and on or towards the South by the house of Bohra Lookmanji Sullemanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri Vakil for the mortgagees, at his office at Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT SHAIKH ABDULLA DOCTOR STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd day of December 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, Damji Mavji, Champsi Cooverji, Khimji Hirji Kayani and Vasanji Sojpal the Trustees of the temple of Shri Anantnathji Maharaj the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 25th March 1919 and made between Esofally Jivaji Bangliwalla of the one part and the said Messrs. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri Damji Mavji, Champsi Cooverji, Khimji Hirji Kayani and Vasanji Sojpal of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Esofally Jivaji Bangliwalla the mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of mortgage dated 25th March, 1919, the undermentioned valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-four and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being within the Island of Bombay at Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2832 and 2833 and New No. 3818 and Old Survey Nos. 1010 and 1009 and New Survey No. 4386 and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7016 and Street Nos. 111 to 115 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage or gutter on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the North by the house of Ranchhod Bhagwan and on or towards the South by the house of Ghelabhai Khanbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, Vakil for the mortgagees at his office at Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th November, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

A TWO-WEEK PICTURE
A MASTER-WORK
in Shape of an engrossing Cine-History, by the renowned author of
"SHERLOCK HOLMES"
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

"THE DISCIPLE OF NAPOLEON"

The wonderful Production that cost the renowned Eclair Company a neat sum of twelve lakhs of Rupees!
A rollicking Comedy in the programme. To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30. p.m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
The Great Boy Scout Films of the London Jamboree.

THE EXCELSIOR
Commencing December 4th at 6 & 9-30
D. W. GRIFFITHS MIGHTY PHOTOPLAY
"WAY DOWN EAST"
A Stupendous Production.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R. Courteneidge & W. Holloway's London Co.
"THE BAT"
Plans at Rose & Co. Ltd.
Next Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
Farewell Recital by
ALFRED MIROVITCH
The World famous Russian Composer—Pianist

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road,
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
To-day
FINAL INSTALMENT OF
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
'A Woman in Grey'
EPISODES
No. 13. A Secret Chamber
No. 14. Pages of the past
No. 15. Exonerated
AND
Pathe Snub Pollard Comedy.

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.
Benefit performance in aid of Prarthana Samaj Night Schools.
on
Wednesday 29th November 1922 at 8-30 p m. (S. T.)
HACH-MULACHA-BAP.
No complimentary tickets will be allowed fo this play.
Saturday 2nd December 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
VIDYAHARAN.
Cast of Characters:—
Shukracharya—Mr. Pendharkar, Kach—Mr. Chapekar, Devayani—Master Shantaram.
Sunday 3rd December 1922 at 3 p m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Proprietors.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
OF BARODA
Gandharv Natak Mandal
Wednesday 29th November 1922
(Night 8 p. m.)
SWAYAVAR
Saturday 2nd December 1922
(8 p. m.) Night
MRUCCHAKATIK
Sunday 3rd December 1922 (2-30 p m.) Noon
MANAPAMAN

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"I DO"
Spend a laughter honey-moon with Lloyd and his Lloydy in Lafi Land!
PATHE presents
The most sensational Boxing film of modern times.
SIKI
VERSUS
CARPENTIER

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON
Life means nothing to Hutch. The greater the risks the better he likes them.
NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL INSURE HIM.
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
EPISODES 10,—11,—12.

IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
SATI-TORAL
IN 7 ACTS
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILMS Co:-
WITH PATHE GAZETTE.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN. at 3-30 p. m.

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
OFFERS
A picture adaptation of one of the most interesting story from the Mahabhart Showing the final triumph of the Good over the Evil
VENEE BANDHAN
OR
The Fall of the Kauravas.
The Kauravas guided by evil forces left no stone unturned to usurp the throne of the Pandavas and brought untold miseries upon the Pandavas. See how even the last of the Kauravas was destroyed by the Pandavas by Krishna's Help.
LAVISHLY PRODUCED
by
BHARAT CINEMA FILM Co.
Popular Prices.

Re: INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult.
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
at 79, Medows Street, Fort
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27.

S S Anglo Chilian, Lord, Cardiff.
S S H T. Assaye, Caldwell, Southampton.
S S Sumatra Maru Sabaker, Kobe.
S S Bamora, Hall, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27.

S S Naderi, Geddie, Calcutta.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Santhia for Calcutta.

S S Anglo Chilian:—The steamer Anglo-Chilian, 5799 tons, Captain L. Lord, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru, 4272 tons, Captain M. Seubaker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B. I S N. Coy's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain T M Hall arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Naderi:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Naderi, 2382 tons, Captain A Geddie, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Monday November 27, 1922.

Shed	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date	Agent.
1	Sirsa	3387	N. E. N. F. M. M. & Co.		Sassoon & Co
2	Kaiser-i-Hind	5989	London	2-12	P & O Co.
3	Mulbera	5830	Karachi	2- 2-22	M M & Co.
4	Karroo ..	3141	Karachi	26-11	K N & Co
5	Karagola ..	3647	Africa	29-11	M M & Co
6	Circassia ..	4327	Glasgow	2-12	Graham & Co.
7	Drachenfels	3678	Karachi	1-12	Graham & Co.
8	Clanpracinlay.	3984	N. F. N. F.		J. Finlay & Co.
9	Kiderpore	3263	Antwerp	5-12	M M & Co.
13	Umzinto	3008	Batrcelona	6-12	Graham & Co.
15	Wardasino	3804	Madras N. F.		J. F. & Co.
	Jethy End Colaba	3899	N. F. N F M. M. & Co.		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Sumatra Maru	4272	Kobe	13-12	O. S. K.
2	Santhia ..	3553	Calcutta	28-11	M M & Co,
3	Barjore ..	3918	P. Gulf	30-11	M M & Co.
4	Varsova ..	1957	Burren	2-411	M M & Co
5	Hejaz ..	2483	Reod Sea Ports		N F T M & Co.
6	Indo Maru ..	3559	Japan	28-11	O S Kaisha,
7	Acquiea ..	4307	Trieste	1-11	L. Trestino.
9	Glender ..	3,23	Hull	N. F.	Graham. & Co.
10&11	Tamba Maru	3553	Japan	28-11	NYH Kaisha
12-13	Maur ..	649	Singapore	30-11	F. F. Campbell & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

D & E	Upada ..	3382	N. F. N F. M. M. & Co.		
F	Catri	2952	N F 10-12	M	Italian.
G	Warora ..	1336	N F, N F M M & Co		
GB	Sikh ..	3203	Calcutta	30-11	N F T M & Co.
N	Nagpore ..	3226	Japan	30-11	M M & Co

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

Gazana (not fix).
Caledonia due 1st December.
Khiva due 9th December.
Macedonia due 15th December.
China due 22nd December.
Delta due 30th December.
Matiana due 15th November.
Mashobra due 10th December.
Gazana (not fix).

FROM NEWPORT.

Clan Macnaughton (not fix.)

FROM CARDIFF.

Scottish Monarch (not fix.)

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Morrison due 4th December.
Olympia due 2nd December.
Castalia (not fix.)
City of Adelaide 30th November.
Clan Buchanan 18th December.
Scindia (not fix).
City of Baroda 9th December.
City of Manchester (not fix).
Clan Mackinon (not fix).

FROM WELLS.

Mandalay.

FROM HULL.

Othello 29th November.
Hindoo 15th December.

FROM ANTWERP, ETC.

Okenfels due 6th December.
Wertenfels due 20th December.
Boyne (not fix).
Sana due 10th December.
Trantonfels due 5th January.
Lena (not fix).
Trelevan (not fix).

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Yeddo due 6th January.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due 20th December.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Shanghai due 27th December.
Naneric due 29th November.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkerk due 9th December.
Roiderkerk due 29th December.
Meerkerk due 20th January.

FROM KOBE.

Moji Maru due 27th November.
Java Maru due 27th December.
Wakasa Maru due 14th December.
Kamakura Maru due 27th December.
Tsushima Maru due 9th December.
Honolulu Maru due 12th December.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due 14th December.
Formala due 22nd December.
Sicilia due 9th January.
Kashgar due 12th January.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due 8th December.
Ormera due 30th December.
Moldevia due 5th January.

FROM AFRICAN PORTS.

Karapara due 3rd December.
Karoa due 17th (not fix).
Accra (not fix).
Taroba due 31st December.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 27.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—13 cases Ind. Rigs Bristles, Messrs Grindlay & Co.; 28 cases Jabal Bristles, J A Begbie and Co.; 69 bales Per. Lamb Skins for fen, Md. Sikick Sawal and Son; 12 bales cow hides tanned, Alladin Cassam, 9 bales buffalo calf hides tanned, Alladin Cassam, 2160 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. Ltd.; 2160 cwt rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. Ltd.; 190 cwt khismis, Gopaldas and Co.; 4 bales lamb skins for E D Mahomed & Co., 20 bales cow hides tanned, O. Hassam, 25 bales cow hides tanned L. Tharia and Sons; 37 bales Kapon cotton, T. Jamnadas and Co., 20 bales woolen carpets, Bonter and Co., 2 bales woolen carpets Coutts and Co.; 7 bales cotton woolen carpets, N M Furdiss and Co.; 20 bags Ind. casim flour, Thos. Cook and Son; 10 cwt. cardomons seed, M. Jafferally.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for Marseilles:—30 cases woolen carpets, King King and Co.

S S Karoo for Liverpool:—100 bales Cty. cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 40 bales ctz. cotton waste, P H Vasa; 100 bales Ind. cotton, Patel Bros.; 5005 cwt C. myrabolam, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 3124 cwt. Ind. myrabolams, C. Jivanlal and Co.

S S Karoo for Philadelph:—139 cks. wet. salted goat skin, Charles Booth and oC. Ltd.; 21 bales dry salted goat skin, Charles Booth and Co., Ltd.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for Marseilles:—3 bales cotton fly P H Vasa; 50 Ind. wool raw, Meyer Nissim 90 bales Ind. wool raw, David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., 26 cwt. Ind. condiments, Merwanji Poonjiagi and Sons, 200 cwt. Ind. Dal seed, S. Mundja; 700 cwt. S. Bird seed clam, S. Mundja 500 cwt oil cake R J. Davar.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—2 cases dry casings A D Meyer.

S S Drachingels for New York:—400 cwt. cumim seed, J J Gubbay; 37 cwt. gum Traganuck, S. H. Shiroji.

S S Drachengels for Breman or Rotterdam:—4000 cwt ground nut, Straus and Co. Ltd.

S S Nougarto for Antwerp:—55 bales Ind. raw cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co.; 100 bales jab hemp, S. Permanand.

SS Nouzurto for Ghent:—220 bales Ind. raw cotton, N M K Kaisha

S S Kidderpore for Hamburg:—13 cases salted goat skin, E N Skein; 144 bales cs. cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Antwerp:—55 bales Ind. raw cotton, K. Visram and Co. 737 bales Ind raw cotton, The Bombay Co. Ltd. 165 bales cotton Omra, E Spinner and Co. 126 Rajapor hemp, S. Mundy, 1 cases Aniline Dye, M. Suiter and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Ghent:—330 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Aquiler for Trieste:—52 cwt. gum olibam, M. Jaffarally, 7 bales Ind. raw cotton, The Bombay Co. Ltd. 55 bales Ind. raw cotton, K Visram and Co.; 100 bales Ind. raw cotton, K. M Nathoo.

S S Tambro Maru for Hongkong:—29 cwt gum Olibanum, N Vithaldas; 31 cwt shark fins, Ebrahim and Sons, 15 cwt shark fins, Dharzi and Co. 22 cwt. fish maws, Dharzi & Co,

S S Indo Maru for Yokohama:—102 bales Ind. raw cotton; N M K Kaisha; 100 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Indo Maru for Yokkachi:—177 bales Ind. raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 25.

S S Strefkerk from Hamburg, Agents E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.:—97 cases Papperware, 75 kg. Bichromate of Potash, 120 kg. Ovalic acid, 433 cases Alum of Potash 925 cases Epsom Salt, 300 cases Epsom Salt, 1823 cases beer, 150 cases resin, 100 slate pencils, 380 m maguisium chloride, 100 cks. borase, 4020 m. Acetic acid, 120 bales paper, 100 bags Aniline Dye, 100 bags Sulphate of Allumminum, 600 bdles yellow metal sheets, 600 bdles yellow metal squares,

From Antwerp:—209 gra. E'sware tiles, 160 cases starch, 100 swt. marble tiles.

From Rotterdam:—250 bags canaway seed, 100 bags Fenna, 785 bales Paper, 519 bales Aniline Dyes, 491 cheese, 200 beer, 572 bales Straw boards, 120 cases Acetic acid.

S S City of Lucknow from New York via Karachi. Agents W A Graham and Co.:—20 pges of 3 cases each Phosphohecithi, 39 cases Vasiline, 25 bales Brown Paper, 32 cases Antiphlogentine, 31 cases photo films, 325 cases Quaker Ooats, 41 Antos, 40 pkges. Fellow's Syrup, 22 cases Glyco Heroin; 400 bales old newspapers, 10 cases sugar of milk, 20 cases leather belting 15 cases blotting paper 220 cases of 4 each Hurrican lantern, 1496 bls. Aniline Dye 930 drm. Aniline Dye, 408 bbls Lubricating oil.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of month	Bombay, Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	in., ft,
T	28	m 1 21	29 8	22	m 7 28	18 4
		1 15a	26 8		7 8a	15 10
W	29	m 7 9	25 2	29	m 1 5	21 1
		8 36a	24 11		1 56a	18 7
T	30	m 8 5	23 5	30	m 2 3	20 8
		9 18a	25 10		2 32a	17 10
F	1	m 8 52	25 8	1	m 2 50	20 3
		9 57a	26 9		3 8a	17 1
S	2	m 9 34	26 0	2	m 3 35	19 10
		10 33a	27 7		3 44a	16 5
S	3	m 10 14	23 4	3	m 4 19	19 5
		11 9a	28 3		4 20a	15 10
M	27	m 5 17	25 5	27	m 0 26a	19 8
		6 18a	23 7		11 47a	21 2

ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recommendation of the Committee to impose a duty equivalent to 50 per cent. of the gate money looks like the thin end of the wedge. Perhaps it is prudent to begin with an operation that will cause very little pain. I do not think that the gate money at both the enclosures can exceed Rs. 5 lakhs at all the meetings held in Bombay and Poona. But this is comparatively speaking negligible compared with the 80 lakhs or more from the Totes. But something is better than nothing. There is no doubt the Turf Club may enhance the entrance fee. Personally this would be a step in the direction of making gambling a little more difficult, though I have "my doubts." But stopping gambling is apparently the last thing in creation the Turf Club has in mind. This is proved by the fact that the Turf Club is making the Tote available for the poorest of the poor. They have erected a Tote in a third enclosure. The entrance fees—to be Re. 1 and the Tote dividend Rs. 3. So the whole object of prosecuting Balaram and Co. and the bucket-shop keepers is to fill the coffers of the Club by the trans of clientete—What a shame! Is there no Father Vaughan in the Pulpits of Bombay?—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

25th November.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	..	29.887 inches.
Temperature of Air	..	..	82.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	..	74.9 ,,
Dew Point	..	..	71.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	..	..	0.706 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	..	2.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	..	..	89.4 ,,
Minimum temperature of Air	..	..	76.0 ,,
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight			S, ESE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	..	..	127 miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th November 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Ambala humidity is in defect. Day temperature was below the average at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature did not differ much from the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and in Sind humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal at Karachi. Night temperature was lower than usual at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Night temperature was above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.17 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at that station and at Akola and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and night temperature was above normal. Day temperature was lower than usual in the southern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is in slight excess. Night temperature was above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports a very heavy fall of 4.45 in. of rain while Belgaum had 0.77 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Day temperature was below normal in the central districts of the Bombay Deccan. Night temperature was considerably above the average at all stations.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain on the south Coromandel coast and in the south Bombay Deccan and local rain in the Madras Deccan with a few falls in the east Central Provinces. Bijapur reports a very heavy fall of 4.45 in. Madras had 1.30 in. and Negapatam 1.15 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the Peninsula and the south Central Provinces and are clear over the rest of the reporting area. Humidity is in excess and night temperature was above normal in the northern half of the Peninsula and the central parts of the reporting area. The sea is moderate on the south Coromandel coast and weather is slightly unsettled in the extreme south.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely over the southern half of the Peninsula and a few falls in the south Bombay Deccan

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th November 1922

The monsoon has given nearly general rain in the east Central Provinces and local rain in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad with a few falls in Orissa and on the east Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Parbhani and Nellore each half an inch.

A feeble northwestern disturbance is entering Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF NOV. 1922.

DIVISION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Humidity of hrs At 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	85.3	69.0	90 ..	0	..	..
Dsi ..	88.5	69.9	83 ..	0	—0.23	
Lash ..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..
Do. 22nd ..	79.2	52.2	64 ..	0	—0.06	
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	74.7	41.1	76 ..	0	—0.26	
Rawalpindi ..	77.7	45.3	85 ..	0	—0.07	
Lahore ..	78.5	46.2	78 ..	0	0	
Amba ..	77.8	44.4	53 ..	0	—0.29	
Hissar ..	74.0	55.0	62 ..	0	—0.18	
Ambala ..	78.0	50.2	70 ..	0	—0.13	
Delhi ..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	..	..	.. ..	..	0	—0.14
Mainpuri ..	82.6	51.8	53 ..	..	..	..
Jhansi ..	77.4	51.5	90 ..	0	—0.36	
Cawnpore ..	82.6	55.2	77 ..	0	—0.34	
Allahabad ..	77.9	48.4	54 ..	0	—0.04	
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad ..	86.6	56.9	41 ..	0	—0.05	
Karachi ..	79.8	48.8	67 ..	0	—0.16	
Ajmer ..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..
Jaipur ..	81.2	50.2	53 ..	0.51	+0.37	
Kotah ..	83.6	56.6	50 ..	0	—0.08	
Mount Abu ..	74.0	53.0	48 ..	0	—0.21	
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj ..	88.2	50.6	36 ..	0	—0.09	
Dwarka ..	89.3	70.3	66 ..	0	—0.01	
Veraval ..	92.1	71.6	63 ..	0	—0.22	
Rajkot ..	92.5	68.0	61 ..	0	—0.21	
Bhavnagar Para ..	90.6	67.9	62 ..	0.05	—0.11	
Surat ..	91.2	71.6	66 ..	0.13	—0.09	
Ahmedabad ..	91.2	69.7	65 ..	0	—0.13	
Deesa ..	93.0	63.2	40 ..	0	—0.11	
Neemuch ..	83.1	61.6	64 ..	0	—0.14	
Indore ..	83.1	58.4	75 ..	2.61	×2.24	
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	79.9	61.7	84 ..	1.56	+1.07	
Sauzor ..	81.8	58.2	76 ..	0.87	+0.42	
Hoshangabad ..	84.1	60.0	81 ..	2.47	+1.93	
Khandwa ..	88.0	60.5	77 ..	0.59	+0.12	
Akola ..	79.2	54.5	64	0.17	2.12	+1.70
Amraoti ..	78.3	52.8	84		1.52	+1.01
Nagpur ..	79.4	54.7	74		3.99	+1.31
Chanda ..	73.5	67.8	92		2.37	+1.68
Raipur ..	76.2	64.3	84		1.04	+0.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	80.4	77.8	77 ..	0	—0.44	
Ratnagiri ..	87.8	77.5	62 ..	2.47	+1.76	
Mormugao ..	83.3	75.2	85 ..	4.62	+3.63	
Karwar ..	86.2	73.0	86 ..	3.28	+1.58	
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	85.2	66.2	71 ..	0.73	+0.16	
Ahmednagar ..	78.0	64.8	90 ..	10.06	+9.46	
Poona ..	81.2	67.4	89	0.05	6.57	+5.74
Sholapur ..	79.5	67.7	82	..	2.06	+2.19
Bijapur ..	72.8	67.2	97	0.03	9.61	+8.76
Belgaum ..	82.7	66.4	92	4.45	4.06	+2.66
Aurangabad ..	82.9	64.7	83	0.77	5.64	+5.01
Nizamabad (Indur)	80.9	69.3	85 ..		1.38	+0.78
Hyderabad ..	81.3	69.2	81 ..		0.86	+0.04
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Manglore ..	87.1	75.1	70		2.96	+0.29
Calicut ..	87.2	75.1	89 ..		8.92	+4.40
Cochin ..	87.1	76.3	91	0.02	12.16	+6.24
Colombo ..	86.8	74.8	95 ..		19.66	+7.54
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Mustipatam ..	86.9	70.1	80	0.46	6.33	×4.41
Bellary ..	93.9	72.5	79	1.30	11.51	×8.34
Madras ..	84.9	73.3	92 ..		31.14	×18.97
Banalore ..	83.9	66.0	87 ..		4.97	×2.40
Coimbatore ..	85.7	72.3	87 ..		3.03	—0.18
Trichinopoly ..	92.2	74.2	76	0.02	10.65	×5.07
Negapatam ..	83.3	75.2	81	1.15	6.49	—7.74

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

Liverpool, Nov. 24th

			Basis
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			3 000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			
" Sales of East Indian			200
" Import			

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid. Americans			
Egyptian Nat. F. spot slow sale			14 85
New York, 11 a.m. sales			18 60
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.		25 64
	Mar.		25 65
	May.		25 51
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.		26 24
	Mar.		26 71

PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24rd

Months	To-day's prices.
November	14·52 + 10
December	14 3/+20
January	14·44 + -
February	14.1 + 24
March	14·05 + 2
April	13·97 + ..
May	13·90 + 23
June	13 8·+ 2
July	13·76 + 23
August	13·66 + 2
September	13 14 + 19
Oct.	1. 9·+ 8

1—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 24rd.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8 20
" "	Fully Good	8 60
" "	Fine	9 00
Bhownagar	No. 1 Oomra, Good	10 65
" "	Fully Good	11 05
" "	Fine	11 45
M. G. Broach	Good	12 60
" "	Fully Good	13 0
" "	Fine	13 40
M. G. Holade	Good	8 0
" "	Fully Good	8 50
" "	Fine	8 90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 24rd

Months.	To-day's prices.
Nov.	17·64 + 15
Dec.	17·85 + 20
Jan.	17 6 + 0
February	17 30 + 10
March	17 90 + 0
April	18 10 + 00
May	18·35 + 1
June	18 0+ 10
July	18·5 + 0

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 24rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			: 3 000
" Exports to Great Britain			: 0 000
" " to Continent			25.5 : 4 4
Futures at New York	Dec.		2 · 8 + 0
" " "	Jan.		25·70 + 10
" " "	March		25·57 + 05
" " "	May		25·70 —
Spot Cotton at New York			25·62 12
Spot Cotton at New Orleans			25·30 14
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.		25·34 14
" " "	March		24·98 + 35
Rair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			
Demand Bills			99 1/4
Silver Commercial U. S. mined			..
Do Foreign			64 1/2

MONEY MARKET.

London Nov. 25rd

Rentes 3 per cent.	59 1 2
Bar Silver Spot	32 7/ 6
" " 2 months hence	32
Indian buying Uncertain.	
Discount Rate of England Rate 3 per cent since 17th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	13/4
" 7 day market loans	1 1/4
Exchange on Belgium	67,30
" " Athens	50. 0 0
Exchange Warsaw	£ 70,0 0

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London. Nov. 25th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs Nov	
Barletta Russo—62 lbs Nov Dec Sellers	48
Australian 61 lbs. Nov-Dec. Sellers	49 3
Karachi Barley Feb.-Mar. Sellers	51 6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F Nov.-Dec.	33/6
Wheat Red Karachi 480 lbs. Nov.-Dec, dull, 5/	
Tone—1,585,000.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	£ 1/8
National	£ 42 1 2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£ /4
Eastern Bank	£ 5 3/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Nov-Dec. Harder to buy	£ 17 1/4
LINSEED. Argentine Dec.-Jan. Buyers very Quiet	£ 15 1/2
RAPESEED Brown Cawapore per ton	..
LINSEED bold Nov-Dec. nominal Tone of Linseed—Easier.	£ 20
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Sellers	£8 1 2
TORIA RAPESEED.—Nov-Dec. Sellers.	£ 18 1/

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ /5
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 61 3 8
Copper Braziers	£ 8.
Yellow Metal	£
Hard Spelter	£ 2/
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3 8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	87 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	88 5/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	99 5/16 "
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 3/4 "

Rupee Paper 8 1/2%	—37 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	— — 64— "
Govt. Securities 3%	— — 55— "
3 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	12 3 3
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe Dec.	14
Tone :—Firm.	
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	14 6

JAVA SUGAR

The White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec-Jan. Sellers	20/3
The White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	20/9
The White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec-Jan, Sellers	20/8 1/2
The White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec Jan Sellers	20/81/2
Tone :—firm	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Nov. 27.

To-day Reuter reported only 2 points higher in American Futures on Saturday last. Messrs Dhanjee and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Nordon and Co., cable under date 25th as follows :—

"We look for higher prices."

Under the influence of further rains up-country, the Forward market was very steady on Saturday and Broach advanced to Rs. 473/4. To-day the market opened about Rs. 2/3 lower than was expected which we presume was due to the cessation of the previously mentioned rains.

This morning the Marwari Bazaar opened for F. G. M. G. Broach at Rs. 473, declined steadily to Rs. 468½ on Marwari Jobbers' selling and closed at 2 p.m. owing to the adjustment of accounts amongst the Marwaris. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 470 and closed at Rs. 469 Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 418 and declined to Rs. 416½ at which rate the Bazar closed; whilst Oomra March opening at Rs. 420½, going up by half a rupee or so, declined to Rs. 418 and closed at 2 p.m. at Rs. 418½ F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 338 and March Rs. 345 (nominal).

There was a good demand on Saturday for nice quality Berar cotton and about Rs. 3,000 were sold on that day.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 27th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.		469
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		334
F. G. Bengal	March		345
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		418 1/2
Fine Oomera	March.		419 1/2

M. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27th.

			Rs.
F. G Broach	April-May		469
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		338
Fully " "	March		345
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		418
Fine Oomra	March		419

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Nov. 27.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 3 down to 2 up.

In their cable dated the 24th instant Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool state as under :

"Ginnings point crop will be less than 10,000,000 Bales. Temporary smaller spot demand in South due to fact that American spinners are sold ahead as far as they care to. Do not think market will decline much further and advise buying."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(THROUGH THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MARCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Nov 27th

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi :—	
Textile	9 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	..
Elphinstone	1 1 9
Longcloth (Full weight) 36/64 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	..
Standard per lb.	1 8 3
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Manekji per lb.	1 9 6
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix	1 8 3
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four miners)	1 9 6
Longcloth (Lagia weight) No. 3292/8293 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Fully per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb	1 9 9
Vasalbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 8
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 36/40 inches :—	
Textile (Rand) per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	..
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob Rajkumar per lb.	1 8 0
Shirtings :—	
Century per lb	1 7 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 3
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 1254 per piece	14 0 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Textile (Hiryois) per lb.	1 10 6
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 11 5
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finsey per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 10 0
Book 44 ins. Grey Drills :—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	..
Rasoolchand per piece	8 11 0
Bombay Dutees per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 8 lbs. :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachael	8 2 0

JUTE STATISTICS.

A statement by Messrs. J. Thomas and Company, Calcutta, on of the jute position for the four months ended October 31, 1922, says :—

	July-Oct. 1922.	July-Oct. 1921.
Estimated Stock in Calcutta on July 1 carried over from previous crop	1,25,000	5,50,000
Calcutta Imports	31,45,000	31,91,000
	32,70,000	37,41,000
Less transferred locally	32,000	29,000
	32,38,000	37,12,000
Exported of from Chittagong	56,000	29,000
	32,94,000	37,41,000
Distributed as follows :—		
Exported	10,63,000	8,51,000
Stocks :—Bazar, Presshouses and Ships' holds	5,00,000	5,50,000
Received by Mills	17,31,000	23,40,000
	32,94,000	37,41,000
Government Forecast	42,37,000	40,65,000
Received	31,69,000	31,91,000
Balance to come forward	10,68,000	8,74,000

	July-Oct. 1920.	July-Oct. 1919.
Estimated Stock in Calcutta on July 1 carried over from previous crop	3,00,000	5,00,000
Calcutta Imports	36,95,000	35,63,000
	39,95,000	40,63,000
Less transferred locally	43,000	17,000
	39,52,000	40,46,000
Exported from Chittagong	33,000	1,17,000
	39,85,000	41,63,000
Distributed as follows :—		
Exported	8,02,000	12,71,000
Stocks :—Bazar, Presshouses and Ships' holds	5,50,000	6,00,000
Received by Mills	26,3 ,000	22,92,000
	39,85,000	41,63,000
Government Forecast	59,79,000	..
Received	136,85,000	..
Balance to come forward	22,94,000	..

Calculated at 82 2/7 lbs to the maund and 405 lbs. to the bale.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 8 p.m. on 27th Nov. 1922.

Cotton	7,414 Bales
Wheat	2,082 Qrts
Linseed	133 "
Rape, etc.	32 "
Gingellyseed	2,252 "
Poppyseed	64 "
Groundnuts	1,794 "
Castorseed	2,150 "
Rice	4,038 "
Myrabolams	1,150 "
Cottonseed	11,514 "
Mowraseed	263 "
Gram	2,099 "
Jowar	235 "
Masur	159 "
Barley	852 "
Sujry	6,782 "
Coal	607 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27th

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 29/32
Bank Demand	1-3 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 1/32
Fcs. Demand	410
American Dollars	3/7
Hongkong Dollars	180
Shanghai	2/0
Japan	102
Singapore	117-1 2
Market steady	.. ..

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay Nov. 27th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Bail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	50 0 0	7 12 0
Wheat, White Cawapore 7-30	47 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49 0 0	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 2 0	12 10 0
Linseed brown Thin	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, White 85 lb	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Ga,r 75-23	67 0 0	/
Teelseed, Gajar 50-56	64 0 0	
Teelseed Black	60 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	10 0 0	
Mowraseed	8 0	6 12 0
Barley	35 0 0	
Castorseed	51 0 0	10 4 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery.	33 0 0	

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat. May	.. ..
Linseed. May	.. ..

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Nov. 27.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26/3.
Bars Gold forward 26/3.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 26/1/6.
Bars Silver ready 83/4.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 83/4.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 82/9.

EXCHANGE

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 29/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 410.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 440.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 430.
On Paris—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 162½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 157½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 240.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 177½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 337.
London Gold ready sh. 91-9.
London Silver ready d. 32-7.
London Silver forward d. 32.
Tone of Silver—Quiet India is the only buyer.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

French Exchange Frcs 63.00.
American Exchange $ 4.50-1/4.
Swiss Exchange Frcs 24.20.
Belgium Exchange Frcs 68.00.
Italian Exchange Liras 94.60.
German Exchange Mrks 31500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan 84/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1932 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 101/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1330, India 98, Central 33/8, Tata Bank 15/4 and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 240, Apollo 51/4, Birla Mills 60, Bombay Cotton 875, Bombay Dyeing 1215, Bradbury 950, Century 602/3, Cent. India 3410, Coimba Land 1800, Coorla 190 xd, Crescent 405, Edw. Sassoon 375, Elphiston 102/8, Ind. Bleaching 205, Fazulbhoy 1150, Gokak 210, Ind. Malwa 570, Kastoorcha 1d 640, Ghatao 405, Kohinoor 1655, Madhavrao Scd. 160, Madhoji 350, Mathuradas 650, M. Petit 3750, Meyer Sassoon 220, New Great 562/8, New City 540, Pabani 645, Pearls 852/8, Phoenix 750, Shapurji 203/12, Simplex 512/8, Standard 2000, Swan 940, Swadeshi 3375, Tata Mill 835 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 370, B. Burma 450, B. Burma N. I. 130 jr. Bt. Burma pet 7/4 B. Tramway 107/8, Bundi Cement 29xd. Ind. Cement 210, Katni Ord. 220, Katni Defd. 1080, New India 16, Shivrajpur 29/8, Tata Iron Ord. 36/4, Tata Iron Defd. 97/8, Tata Hydro 745, Tata Oil 25 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa	572-8-0	..	565	572/8
Colaba	..	..	..	1810
Crescent	410-8-0	..	400	405
Kohinoor	1685	..	1635	1650
Nagpore Ordy.	3435	..	3370	3415
New Great	567-8-0	..	560	562/8
Pearl	862-8-0	..	845	845
Phoenix	..	..	..	760
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	8 0
Bombay Dyeing	1235	..	1200	1200
Sir Shapoorji	207-8-0	..	201-1-0	03/12
Simplex	512-8-0	..	507-8-0	510
Swan	..	..	..	900
Swadeshi	3370	..	3350	3380
Century	610	..	595	600
Alcock	..	..	..	370
Indian Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	207/8
Katni Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	217/8
Katni Cement Defd.	..	..	..	1080
Tata Steel Defd.	..	..	..	97/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	..	..	..	36/4/0
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	29/8/0
Bombay Burma, Old	..	..	..	455
Bombay Burma, New	..	..	..	132/8
Bombay Steam, Ordy	..	..	..	150
Bombay Electric Tramway.	..	..	..	106/4
Central India Mining	..	..	..	24
Shivrajpur	..	1	..	30

BANKS.

The rate of interest of the Imperial Bank of India continues unchanged at 5 per cent., the ratio of cash to liabilities payable on demand being 38.27.

The total amounts of cheques delivered through the clearing houses of the Imperial Bank of India during the week ended November 11 were as follows :—Calcutta, Rs. 16,84,38,045· Bombay, Rs. 16,72,55,169; Madras, Rs. 88,48,068.

P. & O. BANKKNG CORPORATION.

The P. & O. Banking Corporation is taking larger offices in Bombay, Madras, Colombo and London owing to the extension of its business.

The gross profit of the Kajima Bank for the half-year to June 30, 1922, was Y6,619,183 plus Y449,459 brought in making Y7,068,642 less interest and expenses Y5,261,468, leaving Y1,807,174, of which legal and special reserve absorbs Y300,000, dividends are being paid at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, Y755 000, remuneration to directors and auditors, Y50 000; pension fund Y50 000; balance carried to next half-year, Y452,174; reserve for bad debts, Y200,000.

SUMITOMO BANK.

The transactions of the Sumitomo Bank during the last half-year ending June 30, 1922, have resulted in a profit of yen 42,16,339.36; after appropriating yen 29,72,526,74 to redemption of doubtful debts. Out of the above profit, after allowing a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, absorbing yen 2,500,000, yen 500,000 was set apart to the reserve fund, yen 100,000 to pension reserve and yen 120,000 to bonus account, carrying forward the balance of yen 9,96,330.65 to the next half-year.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The net profit of the Yokohama Specie Bank for the half-year ending June 30, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts rebate on bills, etc., shows yen 14,902,694.04 inclusive of yen 4,847,143.40 brought forward from last account. The directors propose that yen 4,000,000.00 be added to the reserve fund, and recommended a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb yen 6,000,000.00. The balance, yen 4,902,694.40, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

AN EDINBURGH MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The University of Edinburgh is about to commemorate her nine-hundred and sixty Alumni who fell in the War. A simple memorial, designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, the well-known Architect, in five panels crowned by a small armed figure, will carry the names to be commemorated on the West Wall of the Old Quadrangle. A scroll above bears the motto :

VIVERE NOS DOCEANT QUI DIDICERE MORI

and below the design is completed with the two dates and a further motto thus :—

To The Glorious Memory Of The Alumni Of This University Who Fell In The Great War.

MCMXIV MCMXIX

"They turned without fear or question from these gates of learning to those of the grave in order that free men might still continue to learn Freedom."

The total cost is reckoned at about £2,000. If any Alumnus of Edinburgh desire to join with other Edinburgh men in India in making a contribution to this purpose, will he kindly communicate with either of the undersigned enclosing any sum up to, but not exceeding, Rs. 10.—Yours, etc.,

A. F. WHYTE,
President, Legislative Assembly.
A. BREBNER,
Under-Secretary,
P. W. D. Government of India.
Delhi, Nov. 23.

ALL-INDIA HINDU SABHA.

A Conference of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha will be held at Gaya during the Congress week. The dates will be notified afterwards. The Provincial Sabhas are requested to elect delegates and send in their names as soon as possible. They should also propose the names of persons for presidentship of the Conference. Rupees two has been fixed as the delegates fee. The Provinces are further requested to send in any resolution they think necessary to be moved at the Conference.

Any delegate requiring accommodation will please inform the Secretary before the 6th December, 1922.

All communications should be addressed to Babu Madhava Singh. B. L. Secretary, Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha, Chapra, Province.

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GRAND OPENING
FRIDAY, 24th NOVEMBER
at No. 81, Gunbow Street, Opp:—Lawrence Mayo and next to Parsi Agiari, FORT, BOMBAY.
Arrangements, Fitted with Electric Fans, Preparations Excellent.
Sweetmeats in pure ghee and other varieties prepared on up-to-date line by experts to suit everybody's pocket and taste. Coffee, Tea, Cocoa and other fine Cold Drinks ever at customers disposal. Ice Cream a speciality.
Public are requested to give a trial and extend their Patronage.
M. S. SITARAMIER, Proprietor,
The Madras Brahmins Lodge, Gaswalla Building Parel BOMBAY.
and also we sell the world-Renowned Sovereign Ringworm ointment in our Restaurant

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RADICAL AND SURE CURE
Of 24 years fame all over the world.
THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.
Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 3.
A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered, and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthma patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.
The name of the gentleman is—
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(2)

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AN ALTERNATIVE TONIC SYRUP
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This preparation acts specially on the diseases of the Chest and Lungs. It is a great boon to the consumptives and the weak-chested. By its use the low fever and the troublesome cough cease, and the patient experiences relief and is gradually restored to perfect health. The taste of the Neem Extract is so well disguised as to suit even a very fastidious palate.
As a tonic it is indispensable to the convalescents from Influenza, Pneumonia or from any long-standing disease Highly beneficial for Cough, Asthma, Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and General Debility.
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THE GOLDEN CONFECTION.
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RED CROSS CRICKET TOURNAMENT

OPENING DAY'S GAME

FAST SCORING BY PARSI-EUROPEANS.

1ST INNINGS	runs.
EUROPEANS AND PARSIS	302
HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS (for 5 wkts.)	116

In the first day's game in the Red Cross Cricket Carnical which commenced yesterday, fast and faultless game on the part of three players of the European-Parsi team was observed, "Dolly" Kapadia contributed a decent total of 70 in his usual dashing style, equally rapid,—if not more—was the game of Travers. Kalapesi's was the next best performance with 33 to his credit. The side made 302 for their first venture. The Hindus and the Mahomedans in their first venture fared badly for the day. They could make only 110 at the loss of 5 wickets.

The opening game in the Red Cross Cricket Tournament commenced yesterday morning at 10-30 a.m. in glorious weather and on a dry and fast batsman's wicket, between the combined Parsi-European Eleven vs. the Hindu-Mahomedan combined team. The former winning the toss elected to have the first knock.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

A. L. Hosie, the well-known County player, opened the innings in partnership with the Parsi left-hander Kalapesi. Rana, the fast Hindu bowler, took charge of the ball and commenced attack from the end opposite to the Gymkhana, while Aziz Khan took the other end. The batsmen seemed rather uneasy in the beginning, but soon became familiar with the ball and runs began to come in with good speed, and within the first ten minutes the first decade was put on the board amidst cheers from the spectators. 20 was soon on the board and the bowlers seemed to make no impression at all. Rhodes, the England all-rounder, relieved and took charge of the ball from Aziz. H. H. the Thakore Saheb replaced Rana. The change, however, proved to be of no avail and runs went on coming quite at good speed. At 11-40, 50 was put up on the board without the loss of a single wicket. Both batsmen seemed quite at home with the bowling and went on playing all round. Hosie sent the Royal bowler three times to the boundary and Kalapesi followed suit. 60 and 70 soon came in succession at about a quarter to twelve, Hosie having to his credit 36 and the Parsi youth 30. A disaster soon occurred and at about 11-50 the first wicket was down. Kalapesi having been clean-bowled by His Highness. (79—1—33). The retiring player had played fine fast cricket and his contribution of 33 laid a sound foundation for the game which was to follow.

Higgins then joined Hosie. His Highness seemed to get some good work on the ball, but Hosie soon sent him over the boundary for a sixer towards the Hindu Gymkhana tent amidst loud applause. 80 was put up on the board. Higgins did not find himself very much at home with both the bowlers and kept on playing a steady and cautious game; while his partner was doing all the scoring for his side, cutting Thakore Saheb twice to the boundary in one over. This brought up 90 on the board, Hosie putting up to his own credit two less than half a century which he soon got by a fine cut to Rhodes off Naidu. Higgins now opened his arms and got four by a fine leg-glance to H. H. At five minutes to twelve the century was put on the board and Rana once more tried his hand at the ball, this time from the Gymkhana end. Hosie went on hitting hard and sent two hard shots in succession to the man at cover-point, but good fielding by Shivram allowed him only one run for both the shots. Rana got a maiden and Higgins now got his turn to play after a long time. He sent N. Hussein for four off to cover-point. He was not in anyway quite comfortable at the wicket and His Highness soon broke through his defence. (112—2—9).

D. Kapadia, the famous Parsi crack, now joined Hosie. Rana kept on a fine pace and Hosie went on hitting hard without getting a single due to some good country fielding. He soon lifted Rana off to mid-on, but Feroz Khan happened to be just too far to get the ball. Next he hit hard into Rana's hands, who was bowling, but Rana dropped the ball. Kapadia opened his account now with a single to the leg and two more singles followed. Kapadia soon began to hit out, sending Rana for a clean sixer towards the Gymkhana pavilion. 120 was soon on the board. Rhodes once more took charge of the ball relieving Rana, and commenced with a maiden. Kapadia next hit H. H. to the leg, a fine leg-glance, but Shivram who found himself to be quite in the right place allowed only a single. This brought Hosie to the wicket, who sent H. H. three times successively to the pavilion each time by a fine late-cut. The bowler, however, got him for his fifth ball and he was clean-bowled. (142—3—64). The retiring batsman had given a fine display of fast scoring and, except for one difficult chance which Rana failed to make use of, he had played a brilliant innings.

Kilner, the skipper of the Parsi-European side, joined Kapadia and some dull cricket followed, both players playing rather too cautiously. Singles followed for a time until after a long time Kapadia got a fine sneak to the leg. The place where the ball went being unguarded, the batsmen got four runs without an actual boundary shot. Kapadia once again got a four to the leg to a full pitch ball from Thakore Saheb. '60 appeared at a quarter to one and the game grew quite slow and tame. Shivram at this time took charge of the ball from H. H. the Thakore Saheb who had bowled splendidly, obtaining all the wickets which had fallen up to then. Nazir Hussein, the fast-medium Mahomedan bowler relieved Rhodes who was not getting very skillful work over the ball, and except on one occasion when he had tempted Kapadia to meet him outside the crease and when Navle had failed to put off the bails, he was not so very successful. Nazir Hussein who seemed to bowl at a tremendous speed was sent to the boundary once by Kilner and once by Kapadia. Apparently he had no great command over the ball and gave a few runs and a boundary as byes. At 1 p.m. the parties closed the game for luncheon, Kilner and Kapadia still playing. (180—3—9).

AFTER LUNCHEON.

The not-outs Kilner and Kapadia opened the game and Shivram began the attack from the Police Court end. Two singles were scored and Kilner soon lifted Shivram. The country fielder was, however, too far to get it but some smart fielding and throwing of the ball on his part resulted in the dismissal of Kilner who had run to the other end before seeing his partner responding to his call. Navle got the ball and before the batsman had reached the crease got him run out (192—4—14). Kilner got very little time to display his skill and was more or less unfortunate in being run-out.

Vajifdar joined Kapadia and Rhodes took charge of the attack from the Gymkhana end, Kapadia sent him for a four to the leg. Vajifdar did not seem to relish much of Shivram's bowling and before he could get an eye over the ball, Shivram clean-bowled him. (190—5—2).

KAPADIA—TRAVERS PARTNERSHIP.

Travers joined Kapadia and opened his account with a single towards cover-point. Cautious and slow cricket followed for a time, Shivram and Rhodes more or less puzzling the batsmen all the time. A few short singles were scored occasionally. At this time Rhodes tempted Kapadia to hit a wrong ball which he liftd up, but Nazir Hussein the fielder was not quiet awake to know that the ball was coming to him. Kapadia thus began his new life, so to say, with a single and Travers soon began to become free with the ball, sending Shivram to the boundary once by a fine late cut and afterwards by a forcible drive. Two hundred was hoisted up amidst loud applause. The pair seemed to be quite at home with the bowling, Kapadia sending Rhodes twice to the boundary with hard drives. The first two decades after the second century were soon put up on the board and Kapadia had contributed 50 to his credit. Chanda Rana relieved Shivram to take advantage of the new ball which was at this time given. Shivram, however, took charge of the attack from Rhodes and began bowling from the Gymkhana end. A full-pitch from him was correctly punished by Kanadia sending the ball to the leg just missing to get a sixer. Travers next drove Rana to cover point getting four and once again to leg for another four. Kanadia also got a four to Rana by a beautiful leg-glance.

KAPADIA'S FINE DISPLAY.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot here took the ball from Shivram, but Travers sent him to the boundary for the very first ball. A single by the same player and a four again by Kapadia followed. Both the players seemed very free with the ball playing a fast all-round game and scoring at a great pace. Kapadia had already contributed seventy and had thus surpassed his collegue Hosie who was upto this time the highest scorer on the side. Thakore Saheb then handed over his charge to Aziz Khan, the fast Mahomedan bowler. The change proved quite useful and Kapadia was clean bowled by him by a fast full-pitch. (258—6—70). The retiring batsman had given a fine display of hard-hitting all-round the wicket and especially in his powerful drives and beautiful leg-glance. He was, however, very unfortunate in being dismissed at a time when it looked as if he would complete his century and that too for a simple straight full-pitch ball. Except for one or two rather difficult chances, he played a brilliant innings for his invaluable 70.

TRAVERS CONTRIBUTES 43.

Leister-Kaye joined Travers, who was playing quite freely from the very beginning. Immediately as the play began, he sent the bowler to the boundary for four by a fine late cut off Phiroze Khan. The new-comer was not quite feeling comfortable at the wicket. Travers, in the meantime got his knee in front of the wicket for a straight fast ball from Aziz. On an appeal being made for l-b-w, he was given out. (283—7—43). Travers played a beautiful all-round game of fast shots and contributed his 43 in about thirty-five minutes time.

Phillips joined L. Kaye and soon opened his account by a single and then a four to Aziz Khan off Naidu at "the third man". The game had again slowed down, there was no life in either the bowling or the batting for some time. Naidu here took charge of the ball and began the attack from the Police Court end. He was sent to the boundary for the very first delivery from him to the leg by Phillips. He did not stay long after this however, and put in his leg for a straight ball and was disposed off as l-b-w. (284—8—11), Naidu being the successful bowler.

B. Kapadia joined Philips and opened with a single. He next sent Aziz to cover point with a hard-shot towards the Hindu Gymkhana tent, but Shivram smartly stopped giving him only two. Life-less play ensued for a time. The batsmen simply cared to save their wickets without getting any runs. Rhodes relieved Aziz Khan and bowled a maiden over. Kapadia once again got a two and a single and the third century was put up on the board. (300—8—11). Kapadia did not stay long after the third century and was given l-b-w to Rhodes. (302—9—9).

CLOSE OF PARSI-EUROPEAN 1ST INNINGS.

Jamsedji, the Parsee favourite bowler joined Phillips but came only to retire to the pavilion, having lifted Rhodes to the leg for the very second ball of his play and being splendidly caught by Shivram. (302—10—0).

The innings thus closed at 3-25 p.m. for a really fine score which was indeed a good score for an innings which lasted for nearly five hours

HINDU MOSLEM INNINGS.

At twenty minutes to four Phirozkhan and Navle opened the Hindu-Moslem innings, Kalapesi opening the attack from the Police Court end. Phirozkhan sent Kalapesi from the very first ball to the boundary by a fast hit on the off-side. He succeeded in getting a single and Navle got the chance to open his account by scoring two to the leg. Vajifdar began attack from the Gymkhana end and Navle got a single and two from him in succession. Phiroz Khan next finely put a late cut but failed to get a boundary owing to smart fielding. In Vajifdar's next over he sent him straight to the Gymkhana pavilion by a forcible and stylish drive and the first decade appeared on the board. Phiroze Khan was playing a fast game but the fielders who were quite fresh didn't allow him more than a run or two for every hit. A mere blocking of the balls ensued for a time and runs were hard in coming. The batsmen seemed to be determined in playing cautiously. R. Kilner took charge of the attack from the Gymkhana end and the change seemed to be very effective. He put a tremendous spin on the ball which Navle failed to manage and was caught in the slips. (18—1—4). The Hindu-Moslems had thus lost a reliable bat for a paltry four.

MORE HINDU-MOSLEM REVERSES.

Gulam Hussein who was taken in place of Abdus Salam joined Phiroz Khan but before he could get an eye over the ball was sent back to the pavilion being caught behind the wickets to Kalapesi's bowling. (18—2—0).

Rhodes joined Phiroz Khan and opened his account by a single to the leg off Kalapesi and again one from Kilner. The game became dull for a time and Phiroz Khan who had begun so very vigorously also seemed to have slowed down his pace. Rhodes put a little steam and hit Kilner for a four to cover point. Kalapesi seemed to be doing splendid work with the ball and in his next over caught and bowled Phiroz Khan quite actively (26—3—13). Hindu-Moslems had thus far made a very poor show having lost three good wickets for only 26.

Vithal the Hindu favourite joined Rhodes and opened his account by a single to Kilner. Rhodes next hit Kilner for four off the third man. Vithal next got a single to Kalapesi by a beautiful late cut. A period of very dull game eventuated and only an occasional single was registered. Forty was put up on the board after about 50 minutes' pay. Jamshedji relieved Kalapesi at this time at the Police Court end. He tempted Rhodes to come out of the crease but the latter was too shrewd to let him have that advantage, on the contrary he sent him by an unexpectedly fine cut for four. He next put a four to Kilner to the leg and fifty appeared on the board. Vithal next hit Kilner for a four and sixty was signalled. Rhodes however, did not stay long after this. He was tricked quite effectively by Jamsedji and was held by Phillips in the slips. (61—4—29).

FIRST CENTURY HOISTED.

Naidu the popular favourite Hindoo crack next came in, amidst loud cheering and opened his score by a single to Jamsedji. So far very little had been made, four good wickets including that of Rhodes had fallen for only 61—just one-fifth of the score of the Parsee-European team. After a considerable lapse of time Vithal got a four by a fine late cut to Jamsedji's bowling. Higgins took took over the ball from Kilner. Two singles and one four from Vithal came after a long time and seventy was put upon the board. Only singles were scored for a time but Naidu soon cut Phillips for a four and Vithal gave the bowler the same treatment. Ninety appeared on the board and Naidu's two more hits of four runs each brought up the first century to the accompaniment of loud applause from the spectators after rather tedious play of one hour and forty minutes. Kalapesi once more appeared at the wicket for bowling and in his second over broke clean through Naidu's defence. (110—5—20).

STYLISH HITTING BY THAKORE SAHEB.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot was the next man in and was greeted with cheers as he came out of the pavilion. He opened his account by a fine cut to Kalapesi which was stopped at the boundary and thus got only a single. He next drove Jamsedji for a single quite in a stylish way. His Highness was playing a graceful all-round game when stumps were drawn for the day, Vithal and Thakore Saheb being still undefeated.

So far Hindu-Moslems have done very little and unless they put up more vigour in their play they have very little prospects of winning the first innings.

The score:—

EUROPEANS & PARSIS.—(1st innings.)

A. L. Hossie b. H. H. Thakoresaheb of Rajkote	64
Kalapesi, b. H. H. Thakoresaheb of Rajkot	33
J. B. Higgins, b. H. H. Thakoresaheb of Rajkot	9
Dolly Kapadia, b. A. Asiz Khan	70
Kilner, run out	14
Vajifdar, b. Shivram	2
Travers, l. b. w., b. A. Asiz Khan	43
Leister-Kaye l-b-w., b. Naidu	11
B. Kapadia l-b-w., b Rhodes	9
R. Jamsetji c. Shivram, b. Rhodes	0
Phillips (not out) and extras	47
Total ...	302

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 27.

In the quadrangular match, the Europeans beat the Hindus by an innings and 127 runs. The Europeans declared after lunch for 474 for nine wickets. Mac. Carthy scored 20 and Corke 21, (not out) extras 18, the total being 474.

The Hindus then went in and scored as follows:—Chindasawmy 34, Nagabhooshanam 0, Dattatraya 9, Partab Singhji 25, Bangaribaboo 92, Varadaraj 8, Raja Ekbal Chand 4, Raghavan not out 30, Ragabarao 3, Musilamoney 1, Bahadur Padmarao 0, extras 9, Total 215.

The Parsees play the Mahomedans tomorrow.

END OF FLAT RACING SEASON

STEVE DONOGHUE RETAINS JOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Flat racing season ended on Saturday. The leading owners are:—

Lord Woolavington ... ... £32,000.
Lord Derby. ... ... £30,000.

His Majesty won ten races worth £ 5,000. The most successful woman owner has been Mrs. Withbhrne who has won £ 16,200.

His Majesty won ten races worth five thousand sterling. The most successful woman owner has been Mrs. Withburne who has won sixteen thousand two hundred.

The leadng trainer is A. Taylor who has made £52,000.

Steve Donoghue takes the jockey championship for the ninth successive season with 102wins. Elliott despite several bad tumbles in runner-up with 86 wins.

GUINDY RACE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

The race course buildings and enclosures at Guindy look snip-snap preparatory to the racing season. The following stable, are already at the station:—Messrs. Phillips Baker Gegg Sadiq A. R. Dakul. Many Arabs have arrived from Poona, and it is expected will swell Arab races when the final entries close. Nearly all other stables who have entered are coming and are expected shortly. The whole aspect is favourable, and promise first-class meetings ever held here.

MAHARASTRA PROVINCIAL C. C.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

The first meeting of the newly elected Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Verar on Wednesday (the 29th instant) to elect office bearers for the new year and sixteen representatives to the all-India Congress Committee from Maharashtra

OPENING OF ..... FORIUM.

(Associated Press.)

ANDHERI, Nov. 26.

An interesting function took place here on Sunday evening when the opening ceremony of the Karmali Ibrahimbhai Chevalwala sanatorium for Khojas was performed by Mr. Mohamedbhoy Hajibhoy. The sanatorium is built and furnished at a cost of Rs. 150,000. It has eight suites of apartments suitable for eight families providing sufficient room for expansion, which the donor Seth Karmali Ibrahimbhoy intends to do in near future.

Mr. Mohamelbhoy Hajibhai in performing the opening ceremony said that Mr. Karmali Ibrahim by his large-hearted benefaction had conferred a boon on the Khoja community who would no doubt take full advantage of the sanatosium and he hoped Mr. Karmali would add to its accommodation in its near future. The president announced omidst cheers that a trust deed endowing the sanitarium to the Khoja community had been prepared with seven prominent gentlemen representing all sections of Khojas as Trustees. The donor had further set apart Rs. 10,000 for the upkeep of the institution. Mr. Mohamedbhoy thanked Mr. Karmali for his public spirit and wished him long life and happiness. After partaking of meals the guests departed after spending a pleasant evening.

ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION

The Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition to be held at the Theosophical Annual Convention in December at Adyar, Madras, promises to be a great success. Offers of exhibits are coming in from all sides and much pleasure has been expressed at the prospect of such an exhibition. The Painting will include examples of Ancient as well as Modern schools and a large variety of the Crafts of India will be represented. The lectures to be given in the afternoons of the 27th, 29th and 30th instant will be of exceptional interest, the subjects being Indian Art, Indian Music with illustrations, Modern Western Music and Guild Socialism and the Crafts. The evening entertainments will include concert programmes of both Eastern and Western Music; lantern pictures of the Art treasures of India and a Harikatha performance.

Two of the lectures by Dr. Stella Kramrisch and Mr. Eichhein are new to India. The former comes from Vienna, where she has already developed a keen interest in Indian Art and has now come to study it at first hand. Recently she was specially invited by the Calcutta University to give a course of six lectures on this subject. Mr. Eichheim was for twenty-five years first violinist in the famous Boston Symphony Orchestra. He is also a Soloist of a very high reputation. Of the others Prof. B. Srenivasan of Trivandram is well known in South India as an accomplished musician and a keen student of the science of Indian Music. Mr W. D. S. Brown has for many years been a student of social question as well as a warm sympathiser with all artistic movements.

RS. 10,000 BEQUEST FOR CHARITY.

Mr. Ramjan Gulamhusein of the Khoja Community who unfortunately lost his son aged 19 from enteric fever on the 25th instant at Khoja Moholla, gave on the 27th November a donation of Rs. 10,000 in charity on the third day ceremony of his deceased son Rajubali for the benefit of his soul.

The said sum has been for the present set apart and the purposes for which the same will be utilized will be declared hereafter.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
P. B. K. (A Parsee)	3
V. V. Tilak	5
Durgashankar M. Upadhyaye	10
Dwarkadas L. Saraya	10

WANTED VOLUNTEERS.

TO HAWK KHADDAR FROM DOOR TO DOOR IN BOMBAY.

Volunteers in large numbers are required to help the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in the intensive Khaddar propaganda which it has resolved to carry on in this city from 18th November to 18th December 1922.

Over Rs. 56,000 worth of Khaddar has already been sold by the leading Congress workers who have been daily hawking Khaddar from door to door in the city. But much more work has to be accomplished to bring Khaddar to the door of each and every house in Bombay.

All earnest Congressmen willing to hawk Khaddar should report themselves to their respective Ward offices without delay.

GAYA CONGRESS.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

GAYA, Nov. 26.

The Reception Committee of the 37th Indian National Congress met to-day at 12 noon and on the motion of Srijut Deep Narain Singh unanimously elected Babu Brij Kishore Prasad as chairman of the Reception Committee.

The chairman is not unknown to the people of India. His name figured prominently during the Champaran agitation led by Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Brij Kishore was enjoying a large and lucrative practice in Darbhanga and gave it up at the call of Non-co-operation. He was for a very long time a member both of the Bengal Legislative Council and the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council. His invaluable sacrifice and services to his country have earned for him the undying gratitude of his countrymen. Recently his fellow townsmen have decided to erect a memorial to be called the Brij Kishore memorial in order to perpetuate his memory. He has all along been a man of the people.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 27.

The monsoon has retreated from Central parts of the country but has strengthened in ..... and South of Peninsula. Rainfall has been local in Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, South-east Madras and Madras Deccan while a few falls occurred in Tenasserim and South Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and half inches, Victoria Point three quarters, Bijapur four, Belgaum, Pamban three quarters, Nagapatam one, Cuddalore and Madras one and half, Cuddapah a half. Disturbance on North-west Frontier is slightly more marked to-day.

Forecast:—Extension in Mysore.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The general tone of the market has been quiet. Cotton shares ruled quiet and jute shares although demand was very limited rules steady at late rates. A parcel of 5,000 Howrahs changed hands at Rs. 47-8 for spot delivery. On news of renewal of embargo on coal exportation coal shares have hardened and are difficult to obtain. Teas ruled sellers being scarce while in miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel proved attractive. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5½ per cent. war bonds 1928 at 101-10 s.l., 6 per cent. bonds (1927) 100-12.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla (ord.) 130, Calcutta Industrial Bank 6-4 discount, Imperial Bank (contv.) 336.

Railways:—Howrah Amta Railway 92.

Cotton:—Agra United 6-2, Dunbar 281, Kesoram 10-4 and (pref.) 65.

Jute:—Albion 390, Anglo-India 345, Budge Budge 429 c.d., Clive 36, Craig 7-12, Empire 50 s.l., Gourepore 634 c.d., Howrah 47-4, Hooghly 57-8, Kanknarrah 471 s.l., Kelvin 710, Kinnison 925, Lansdowne 275-8, and (pref.) 93 rd., Naihati 332 Nortabrook 53, Reliance 47-4, Standard 340 s.l. x d., Waverley 10-2.

Coal:—Adjai 347 s.l., Bansjorah 30-8, Bansra 9-12, Baraboni 15-8, Bhalgora 18-1, Central Kurkend 24, Equitable 26-8 s.l., Ghusick and Muslia 27-8, Jainty (west) 9-12, Kalapahari 30, Kosoonda 28-4, Nazira 8-12, New Kendah 13, New Totturva 10-8 x.d., Pench Valley 37 c.d., Paularitand 5, Raneegunge 66-8, Samla Govindpur 14-12, Sendra 21-8, Searsole 14, South Govindpur 2-4, Standard 71-8, Sudamdih 3-6, Union 11-12.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements 3-8, Hume Pipe and Concrete Cons. 1-3, Indian Iron and Steel 52, British India Corporation 8-12, and (def.) 18-12, Burma Finance and Mining 3-4, Ivan Jones 7 s.l., Bengal Timber Trading 220, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 9-4, Carew and Co. 50 s.l., New Sasan Sugar 5.

Tea:—Bishnauth 17-12, Rutema Tea 5-14.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling three and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and thirty-one and thirty-two pence.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Voters are specially invited to attend the meeting.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Humanitarian League will be held on Saturday the 2nd December 1922, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the League's premises to transact the following business:—

(1) To elect Honrary auditors for auditing the League's account for the year 1922.

(2) To consider the following proposition from Mr. Laxmidas Rawji Tairsee, adopted by the Executive Committee at its meeting on the 29th November 1922 for submission at the Extraordinary General Meeting:—"That, in pursuance to clause No. 12 of the new rules and regulations, adopted at the last Extraordinary General Meeting, ten gentlemen hold at present Ex-Officio memberships of the Executive Committee for life. Be it resolved that this right and powers vested in them should be withdrawn, and the clause be modified as necessary."

(3) And such other business as may be brought forward by Hon. Secretaries.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Tata Power Company, Limited, at 3 p.m.

Mr. M. R. Joshi's lecture on "Housing Problem in 1922" at the City Improvement Trust, 6 p.m.

Urgent meeting of the B. P. C. C., Krishna Building, Hornby Road 5 p.m. (Combined meeting at 6 p.m.).

2nd day of the Red Cross Cricket Carnival, the Esplanade.

WEDNESDAY, November 29.

Meeting of the Standing Committee at 5 p.m. (B.

Mr. K. ... Dwarkadas' lecture on "Legislation and Labour" at the Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 30.

Women's Council Parliamentary Sub-Committee lecture on "Women in the Legal Profession", at 5-30 p.m., at the Sevs Sadan, Harvey Road, Gamdevi. Speaker: Miss B. A Engineer.

The Bombay Engineering Congress, Board Room of the G. I. P. Railway offices, V. Terminus, 11 a.m.

1st day of the All-India vs. All-England Cricket match, the Esplanade.

FRIDAY, December 1.

Public lecture by Dr. Tagore on "A Vision of India's History", Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). Admission by tickets.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (vis Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 10

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M	Dep H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express	21 40	7 0

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1st B. G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. will play at the R. B. Yacht Club to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m.

MAIL STEAMERS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer Khiva with Mails from London of 23rd instant left Marseilles on Saturday morning the 25th instant. The homeward P and O. Mail Steamer Mantua with the Mails from Bombay of 11th instant arrived at Marseilles on Saturday morning the 25th instant Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London onSunday evening.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer Caledonia with the Mails from London of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday the 1st proximo.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

A COMBINED MEETING.

A combined meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Managing Committees of all the District Congress Committees will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the same place (the Congress Office).

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSN.

A lecture one "Housing Problem in 1922" will be delivered by Mr. Mancherjee E. Joshi Asst. Engineer, Bombay Municipality under the auspices of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the hall of the City Improvement Trsut. Mr. H. B. Clayton, Bombay Municipal Commissioner will preside.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society to revise the list of periodicals and certain Rules will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the Society's Rooms, Town Hall.

I. P. AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be held at the office of Mr. L. R. Tairsey, 70 Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. RAICHURA.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to congratulate Shrijut Gokuldas Raichura on his relinquishing his business and undertaking wholetime Khadar work in Kathiawar, when Miss Perin Naoroji will preside.

ANJUMANE MUSLEMIN.

A general meeting of the Anjuman will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Minara Musjid Halaj Memon, Madrasa Hall, Nakhoda Street.

PROPOSED WELFARE SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF EX-TRAMWAYMEN.

In order to enable the members of the Municipal Corporation to support the cause of unlucky Tramwaymen at the ensuing meeting to be held on Monday, th 4th proximo a public meeting will be held to-morrow the 29th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Vanita Vishram Hall Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, when, Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny will speak on the situation. All Municipal

(Continued in Column 8.)

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NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE
PUBLIC LECTURE
BY
Mr. KAMJI DWARKADAS, M.L.C.
ON
"LEGISLATURES & LABOUR"
TO-MORROW
at 6-15 P.M. (S.T.)
AT THE
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PUBLIC HALL, FORT.
MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA
will preside.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Tuesday, November 28, 1922.

"THE ORTHODOX CLERGY."

A recent telegram informs us that it is reported that the "famous Kemalist Courts Martial known as 'Independence Tribunals'" will shortly be established in Constantinople and that the first persons to be arraigned before them will be certain of the Orthodox clergy. The word Orthodox was printed with a small initial letter in our paper and possibly in others also. People, therefore, who are unaware that the term Orthodox in the Near East is appropriated to a particular community might thus be deceived. The term clergy, also, is applied in Europe often to the Muslim Ulema, to whom it should not properly be applied; and the reactionary Muslims of Constantinople, who were servile to the British occupation, have been called 'orthodox' in these columns by our friend "G. K. N." There is therefore room for a confusion of ideas, till we inform the reader that the term "Orthodox" in Turkey is applied exclusively to members of the Orthodox Eastern Christian Church commonly called the Greek Church. The term Orthodox clergy, in a telegram coming from Turkey, means Greek Church clergy. The clergy of the Greek Church in Turkey are as much Turkish subjects and subject to the law of the land as the rest of the population, but they have for years past made themselves the mouthpiece of Hellenic imperialist propaganda, many of them openly preaching sedition; and those in Constantinople have used the British occupation to make the Turkish capital the centre from which they could with impunity inspire conspiracy and support rebellion of the Greeks all over Turkey.

The report, which was sedulously circulated, to the effect that the Kemalists were expelling the whole Christian population, was false. It is now officially denied by the Angora Government. The Turks are not going to punish the poor mob of dupes, but they will punish the ringleaders, who in this case, as in every other case of Christian disaffection in Turkey, have been the priests. In every massacre committed by the Christians that we have heard or read of, their priests exhorted them and led them on; whereas, in most instances of Turkish reprisals for such massacres, there is the evidence of European witnesses to the fact that the Ulema—i.e. the learned in religion—endeavoured to restrain the people, and to some extent succeeded. Yet the Orthodox Clergy are supported by the clergy of the English and American Protestant Churches, and a flock of birds of ill-omen for the peace of the Near East, in the shape of emissaries of the Protestant Churches, has settled at Lausanne and is there trying to create an atmosphere hostile to Turkey on the questions of the Capitulations and the Minorities.

The whole cause of the trouble between the Muslim and the Christian subjects of the Porte is to be found in the special status which Europeans and especially missionaries enjoyed owing to the Capitulations, which enabled them to extend a special, unfair patronage to their Christian proteges, and to the special privileges—or rather the abuse of the special privileges—enjoyed by Christian subjects of the Porte. Those privileges were granted for the comfort and protection of the Christian subjects when the Christian had a different legal status from the Muslim. Now that both have absolutely equal rights of citizenship, they are an anachronism and, considering that they have been used of late to foster actual rebellion under instigation from a foreign Power, the Turks have every right to abolish them. If the Allies will give up special protection of the Minorities, and discourage henceforth the insane ambitions it has helped to rouse, there will be peace and hope of progress in the Near East. If, at the instigation of ecclesiastics they insist upon maintaining the cause of all the trouble in those parts, there can be no enduring peace or hope of progress. There has been far too much of the ecclesiastical in British policy; we ask for more of the religious, since true religion knows no test save conduct; and the Orthodox Clergy of Turkey cannot be upheld upon the ground of conduct, for in their dealings with their neighbours and their country they have broken every law of God and man.

ANOTHER ESSAY ON CORRUPTION

The question of corruption in the Public Services has again been brought to the front by the Burma Government. Early in the year the King Committee in the Punjab reported the existence of corruption in the superior services. The Government, under the instigation of the Anglo-Indian Press, issued a half-hearted apology concerning the corruption ascribed to "superior officers in three specific departments." As the three specific departments included the magistracy and the police, the revelations seemed to prestige-mongers like selling the pass. But the Government Resolution had, in the exigencies of polite white-washing, to make this damaging admission: "The Committee were precluded by the terms of reference from investigating specific charges of corruption against individuals. The witnesses who appeared before them were naturally not questioned in regard to such cases." The evidence of general repute, which the King Committee recorded, could not be developed for the purpose of individual prosecutions, but it was established beyond question that the public belief in the growing corruption of the services was founded on fact. Though it may seem treason to steel-framed prestige, honest members of the superior services would, we are sure, welcome the weeding out of a few corrupt colleagues irrespective of seniority. The investigations of the Burma Government closely corroborate the results of the Punjab Enquiry. It is apparent that the time-honoured apology which lays all blame on "native subordinates" will no longer deceive the public. The irrefragable purity of the services has ceased to be an axiom in this country, a fact which they should recognise while mourning the "uncertainty" of their / position in India. The Government, constituted as they are out of the services, take a wrong view-point in their survey of the evil. For example, it is familiar to us that whenever a highly-salaried individual is suspected of being worthless or brutal or corrupt, they instantly think that an attack on British prestige is in the making. The Burma Government are no exception to the rule, for, in the preamble of their Resolution, they refer to the allegations of bribery, extortion and corruption against Government servants as "allegations which are frequently made with the object of attacking Government and injuring their prestige."

This obsession is an injustice to the public and it distorts the view of Government altogether. The merging of solicitude for the individual with that for the system, indicates the almost incurable nature of a growing evil. Magistrate Tom is locally known to be a bribe-taker; Superintendent Dick is suspected to be a blackmailer, with a penchant for arrests. How in the name of common sense, could it be thought that their dismissal without a proportionate pension, or even a recognition of the scandals, would be a blow to the prestige of Government? The flea is, however, in the bureaucratic ear. We say emphatically that the expulsion of corrupt officers is favoured by the country not for any mean political advantage whatever, but to relieve the taxpayer of individual oppression and to purify the services. The country stands to lose more by the depraved morals of a few public servants than the public servants themselves. Not one per cent. of the illicit transactions in high places sees the light of day. In Burma, rice thefts flourished till the obtrusive folly of a few operators plunged them into trouble. The presumption that the public favour the exposure of swindlers through an unholy desire to injure "prestige", is the first mistake of Government. As if further to foil detection, Government invariably make play with allusions to pre-British practice. The Burma Government dwell upon the "sanction of tradition" as if it were an excuse. Those early British officials who were corrupt were not so much the victims of tradition as its promoters. Clive and Warren Hastings, who took enormous bribes, did so not out of courtesy to Indian sentiment. The evil was in the eighteenth century no more natural to India than it was to England in the time of Walpole, and it is wrong to refer to "tradition" as any explanation. The Burma Government blame "the general attitude that the giving or taking of bribes is a venial offence not involving moral turpitude." We credit it more as a consequence than as a cause. The statement simply suggests that there is, and always has been, urgent need for vigilant detection and stern punishments. Strange as it may seem, the Criminal Investigation Department has never seriously tackled this form of crime though it is all the more necessary to discover it on account of the alleged tolerance of the public. The Burma Committee suggests that "a corrupt Government could not possibly exist except in the midst of a corrupt population." The statement is that the people are the aggressive corrupters of bureaucratic morals! But a comparatively corrupt Government is possible in the midst of a comparatively honest population. Whether such a Government is enabled to exist or not, depends on the power of the people to dismiss the mandarins. If the agents of Government are not answerable to the people, some of them may very well be corrupt in defiance of natural public resentment. The fortune-hunters of the East India Company made their pile not through the aggression of bribe-givers, but by forward operations of their own. The shaking of the pagoda tree was the tradition, the veniality of which is a rather dangerous allusion to be made by apologists. The Burma epigram about a corrupt people being absolutely necessary to a corrupt Government, is hardly valid unless we suppose the liability of the Government to the people, whether corrupt or honest.

We do not deny the reaction of the system on the people; and it was only the other day that some M. L. C's in Bengal were charged with imitating that mild form of peculation known as extra Travelling Allowances. But it is ridiculous to represent it all as a species of concession to popular depravity. The Burma Resolution declares that public opinion is "weak" on the subject, but knowing the passive record of the bureaucracy and their excuse of prestige and tradition, we hold that Government have not been active enough in the suppression of secret shakings of the pagoda-tree. The Resolution indulges in the pious hope that "Anti-Bribery Leagues" may spontaneously arise. Why do not the Government exercise the functions of an Anti-Bribery League and employ the agency of the C. I. D.? For the bureaucracy to obey the Christian law of plucking out the offending eye and cutting off the offending hand, may be two heavy a task of mutilation, but surely it is impossible to expect improvement through the milk-and-water devices suggested by the Burma Government. They say that "powers of warning" should be more freely used! More relevant than this counsel is the proposal of the Conference of rectitude, held recently at Maymyo. The Conference recommended, in the case of officials known to be living at a rate greatly in excess of their official salaries and of officers reported in their confidential files as being suspected of dishonesty, that periodical statements of their property, and the property of their wives, children and other relatives living with them, should be called for. This expedient would be useful, in independent circumstances; but the problem is, alas, essentially one of self-purification since a system of mutual surveillance among the members of the great Services is a little too much to expect. It is credible that since the days of Mr. Crawford there have been suspicious cases of embezzlement in this world, apart from the dietary of circuiting officers. But the ideas of prestige, of unity, of the convenient charge of corruption among the people and of the alleged impotence of bribe-takers, have served to cover the track of evil. The public are not so easily duped by the language of fatherly apologists, and the remedy is not to wait, till doomsday for the "education" of the peasant, but to dismiss a few high-placed traffickers whose existence has been more than proved in the Punjab and Burma revelations. It cannot be done till the people get control over the Services. The problem is that of political power and it is vain to look for self-reformative zeal in tempting conditions.

Notes of the Day

Wanted: A New Spirit.

We quote the following from the "London Diary" of "A Wayfarer" in "The Nation and Athenaeum":

"Many men, even the case-hardened and unimaginative politicals, are beginning to feel that we must apply, not merely a new form, but a new spirit, to the healing of the quarrel of Christianity with Islam. No observer can give the more idealistic religion a moral superiority on the East European practice of to speak as a reasonable admirer of the Greeks. They are an able people, with a future. But I heard a Christian minister—a man of high education, great ability, and the impartiality of mind that often comes of personal contact with Eastern races and ideas—describe, as an eye-witness, the Greek massacre in Smyrna. It was a tale of treachery and horror. About 500 Moslems were kil and hundreds of bodies were stripped and thrown naked into the sea to avoid identification. He counted twenty-seven corpses in a single Morgue. The Greek soldiers tore the fezzes off the head of every Turk they met, and seized their officers, and in many cases bayoneted and tortured them. So enraged were our own sailors that their officers revolver in hand, had difficulty in preventing them from jumping off their ships and attacking the Greeks. Looting and outrage took place all over the Moslem quarters in the town and its suburbs. Later on I was assured that the Foreign Office had a full report of this barbarity, and a high official confirmed in a sentence my own account of it."

If the new spirit, advocated by the writer, does inspire the attitude of Christianity towards Islam in future, then—and only then—there will be lasting peace. The new spirit need not be so very new. The spirit of the British sailors who were "so enraged at sight of the atrocities"—*though they were committed by Christians*—"that their officers, revolver in hand, had difficulty in preventing them from jumping off their ships and attacking the Greeks" (why they should have been prevented, in the circumstances, we cannot imagine)—the old English spirit of fair play—is all the Muslims ask.

"Vital Irreligiousness" of the Levantine Christians.

The writer continues:

"Here then is the moral difficulty. The story of Islam is stained with massacre, and the Turk, throughout his long history, must rank as a non-civilizing force. But he cannot be accused of the vital irreligiousness of his Christian neighbour. I can only say that I hardly realized what religion was till I looked on at the congregation in a Mohammedan mosque in Smyrna during the month of Ramadan, and watched the fasting porters wash in the fountain in the little court outside. Therefore the problem is for the Christian to practise his own faith in its high atmosphere of tolerance and submissive modesty, and for the Mohammedan to realize that there is a Christianity which he can respect. For, in fact, while there is no Christian spirit but only a political "Christian" 'revanche' for the loss of the old Greek Empire (a great disaster to the world) there can be no peace in the Balkans or in Asia Minor, even if the conflicting Christian claims to the Greek heritage could ever be reconciled. They cannot; and because they cannot the Turks are there and return. The task of Western statesmanship is to preach an eirenicon and to offer its services to arrange a working scheme of Government."

Having read the history of the "Old Greek Empire," in its later period we cannot regard its disappearance as "a great disaster to the world." To it can be traced "that vital irreligiousness" of the Turk's Christian neighbours which the writer deplores. If he had perused the history of the wilder parts of Asia Minor under the first ten Turkish Sultans, he could not have written of the Turk as a non-civilising force, nor is he so at present. When once the *odium theologicum* is withdrawn from the discussion of his merits and demerits, it will be seen that he is a civilising force of enormous value touching a fifth part of the human race, which has been prevented from functioning entirely by the avaricious and fanatical attacks of Christendom, which have obliged him to give all his energies to self-defence.

Unemployment in England.

The insistence of the unemployed on seeing Mr. Bonar Law brings out the acuteness of the unemployment situation in England. As a member of their deputation said, many of them have been without work for three years. There was room for every man during the war, but when the hectic, short-lived boom after the Armistice had spent itself many were thrown out of work. In September, 1920, the registered figure was only just over a quarter of a million. By February 1921, it had passed the million. By January of this year it had reached close on two millions; with the summer, it went down to one and a half millions and is expected to increase again in the new year. The official Labour movement did little to ease the situation beyond depleting its exchequer by giving doles to the unemployed. The attitude of Labour leaders has given a great blow to the solidarity of workmen. The unemployed formed and perfected their own organisation, the National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement, thus unnecessarily dividing workmen into the employed and the unemployed. The Labour candidates, in their election manifestoes, did not promise a solution of the unemployment problem. As the "Labour Monthly" says: "It is not enough to approve proposals calling for the provision of work or maintenance. It is necessary to show how such work or maintenance can be provided. But there is only one way by which it can be provided, and that is by getting at the wealth which alone can provide it, and this means by nationalising the big industries." Having regard to the fact that Labour's demand for a Capital Levy did not meet with the approval of the electors, there is little chance of the only economic programme which can solve the problem being accepted, for some time to come. "Under these circumstances the N. U. W. C. M. must be regarded as something more than a temporary organisation and it should, therefore, be recognised as an integral part of the Labour movement both locally and nationally." The presence of large numbers of the unemployed, though they have so far not proved blacklegs, is a standing menace to organised Labour and it is not desirable that the proletariat should be split up in two rival organisations, which would make it easy for the Capitalist to continue his work of exploitation.

India's Air Force.

According to the "Morning Post" Air-Vice-Marshall Philip Game is to be given command of the flying services of India and sails next month from England to assume charge of his appointment. We are further informed that the Royal Air Force in India will be increased by at least three squadrons and that the new appointment is the result of Sir John Salmond's recent tour of inspection in India. All this may, perhaps, be necessary from the military point of view, but the pertinent questions are whether the expenditure is justified by the present state of Indian finances whether it will mean a corresponding reduction in military expenditure in other directions and, above all, whether and to what extent Indians will man the flying services?

Hyderabad Finances.

Amidst the endless monotony of repeated deficits in the budgets of British India, the story of healthy finance and sound progress in the premier Indian State provides very encouraging reading. The budget of the Hyderabad State for the Fasli year 1332 corresponding to 1922-23 seeks to embody several measures of financial reform. The service receipts total 710.69 lakhs, of which 598.63 lakhs is provided by ordinary taxation, while non-tax heads aggregate 112.6 lakhs or 15.75 per cent. of the total receipts. The expenditure on service heads amounts to 694.35 lakhs. As the expenditure includes a substantial provision against contingencies like famine or development charges, and still leaves a handsome surplus, the Finance Minister of the Nizam's Government will necessarily become the most envied of his confreres in India. The three principal financial reforms originated by Mr. Hydari are "a revision of the classification of the heads of receipts and disbursements, the ear-marking of the different funded investments under separate reserves, and the departmentalisation of finances." The first is mostly of internal interest, though its theoretical value from the standpoint of sound finance cannot be exaggerated. The failure to distinguish correctly between extraordinary and ordinary items, between capital and revenue receipts and charges was at the bottom of much of the confusion in early British finance in India; and though the Nizam's Government had long offended in this regard, it is better to reform late than never. The Government of India might well take a leaf out of this book as regards their New Delhi outlay, for example. The second is an inevitable corollary from the first, and adequately develops the lines of sound financing. The third is the one reform calculated to produce real economy; but it is likely also to engender more mischief unless controlled in a liberal spirit of ceaseless watchfulness. The autonomy of the departments in spending, under a system of "rationing" or fixed grants, may lead, quite possibly, to disproportionate development of one department as against another, with the consequent danger of dislocation of the entire financial machinery. The scheme would work satisfactorily, if at all, in large commercial departments like the Railways and the Post Office, where receipts are more important than expenditure, and where strict rationing may help to keep down extravagant borrowing at ruinous terms. In non-earning departments like Education or the Army rationing is apt to prove highly mischievous by restricting progress unduly, or by obscuring the main purpose and the proper functions of the departments. Departmentalisation of finances, however, is a novel experiment as Mr. Hydari outlines it, to which the analogy of the old Indian provincial finance does not apply; and we shall watch its fortunes with interest and care before offering further criticism.

THE NEW CALIPH.

CONFIDENCE IN TURKEY'S PRESENT LEADERS

HIS AIM--TO AMELIORATE LOT OF ISLAM EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In the course of an interview with the 'Morning Post's' correspondent at Constantinople, the new Caliph expressed his gratification that the direction of Turkish affairs was in the hands of "really remarkable men with wise political heads." He greatly admired the general spirit of conciliation that prevailed at Mudania and hoped and believed that the Lausanne Conference would also proceed in the same spirit with the same success.

Referring to the innovations in the position of the Caliphate, His Highness said that though he would no longer mix himself in politics yet as the spiritual father of Islam his counsels would always be heeded by the leaders of the nation. His aim would be to ameliorate the lot of Islam throughout the world.

HOPE TO SEE WORLD PEACE REALISED.

The Caliph has issued a proclamation expressing gratitude for the assistance of the Moslems of the world in the recent trials and appealing for their further enlightened help and expressing the hope to see world peace realised.

TURKS ASK FOR TIME TO REPLY.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD),

(Midnight) Nov. 27.

At the Lausanne Conference yesterday the European frontier of Turkey was definitely settled as the Maritza line in accordance with the Allied note of September 23rd. Western Thrace remains Greek. According to a press telegram Ismet Pasha maintained his demand for a plebiscite in Western Thrace and claimed that portion of the territory north-west of the Maritza ceded to Bulgaria in 1915.

M. Venezelos and M. Ninchitch replied on behalf of the Greeks.

LORD CURZON'S STATEMENT.

Lord Curzon made a general statement on the situation. He commenced by saying that he spoke in the name of the Allies. It was absolutely necessary that an arrangement should be reached to avoid any return of trouble in the Balkans. Going into details, Lord Curzon denied the assertion of the Turks that General Harington and General Mombelli had promised to give Karagatch to the Turks. The Turks had developed three arguments in regards Karagatch. The first was of a military character, but Lord Curzon remarked that this did not hold good as it had been decided that Karagatch should be included in the demilitarised zone extending thirty kilometres on each side of the Maritza. Secondly, the Turks pretended that Karagatch was in reality only a suburb of Adrianople, but he said the population of Karagatch was exclusively Greek, whilst that of Adrianople was exclusively Turkish. Thirdly, the Turks considered that it was inadmissible that the population of Adrianople should be obliged in order to take a railway to pass the frontier and penetrate Greek territory. That objection, Lord Curzon conceded, was a very serious one. However, there was on the left bank of the Martiza a small railway station which could be given to the Turks and connected with the central station at Karagatch. Lord Curzon's speech produced a profound impression.

The Turks asked for few days' delay to make known their reply. Lord Curzon added that not only had the Allies and all the Balkan States accepted the frontier proposed, but also that West Thrace shall remain Greek.

THE DEMILITARISED ZONE.

BULGARIA TO BE GIVEN OUTLET TO AEGEAN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Lausanne.—The sum total of the week's work of the conference has been to settle Turkey's European frontiers along the Maritza, leaving West Thrace to Greece and to establish a broad demilitarised zone between Turkey on one side and Greece and Bulgaria on the other. Incidently the promise made under the Treaty of Neuilly of 1919 has been carried out by giving Bulgaria an outlet to the Aegean at Dedeagatch or in its neighbourhood. The indications are that the conference has a good chance of succeeding. After Thrace Turkey's Asiatic frontiers will be considered and then the all important questions of the Straits for which the Russian delegation is now en route to Lausanne.

BALKAN BLOC.

BULGARIA DECLINES TO JOIN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The return of Turkey to Europe has recreated the Balkan bloc consisting of Greece, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia. Bulgaria has declined to join the bloc owing to Greece opposing the cession of Dedeagatch to her while Turkey is apparently willing to pay the price of Bulgarian co-operation.

ADMINISTRATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Paris.—A message from Constantinopl says that conversations between Rafet Pasha and Allied Generals have resulted in an

(Continued on next page.)

GERMANY'S HUGE BUDGET DEFICIT.

890,000,000,000 MARKS!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

In the Reichrath, Cuno announced that he would shortly summon a meeting of the Premiers of the Federal States to secure cooperation in solving German problems. Germany's budget deficit was now 890,000,000,000 marks, of which a million was covered by this year's process of compulsory loan.

ERSKINE CHILDER'S LAST STATEMENT

DENIES HE WAS A RENEGADE ENGLISHMAN

LONDON, Nov. 26.

It has been ascertained that Mr. Erskine Childers was shot at the Beggars Bush Barracks. He shook hands with the firing party and his last words were "I do not bear grudge to anyone and trust nobody bears grudge to me." He had previously made a statement to the military court in which he warmly denied that he was a renegade Englishman. He declared that by birth, domicile and deliberate choice of citizenship he was an Irishman.

IRISH BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

A noteworthy feature of the second Irish Bill recently introduced in Parliament is the proposal to establish a trust fund of a million and half sterling for the provision of cottages etcetera for ex-servicemen in Ireland.

LANDS FOR PENSIONED OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Ottawa.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Innes, Director of Agriculture to the Dominion of Canada Soldier Settlement Board, will sail from Vancouver on December 14th and arrive at Calcutta in the middle of January for the purpose of explaining land settlement opportunities in Canada. He will proceed immediately to the Army Headquarters, Delhi, and arrange details of his tour there.

It is expected that those among the two thousand junior officers who have not as yet been demobilised as well as higher officials in the Civil Service and police contemplating taking proportionate pensions, will be interested in this Dominion Government scheme for putting men on land with the best chances of success.

Colonel Innes who has had wide experience of the whole Dominion both as Government expert and practical farmer will tell true unembellished life stories of settlers on fertile acreages in British Columbia and Prairie provinces and will be in a position to advise pensioned or demobilised officers where best to locate land and the terms under which they can be assisted under the Soldier Settlement Association.

A SPANISH STEAMBOAT CAPSIZES.

LONDON, Nov. 28

Barcelona.—A custom vessel ran into and capsized a small passenger steamboat serving, the suburbs of Bardelona. Eighty people aboard were hurled into the water. Ten bodies have been recovered and it is feared that there are other victims. Seventeen of the survivors were injured.

ITALY TO REORGANISE FISCAL SYSTEM

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Rome.—The Chamber have passed, by 275 votes against 90 a resolution by which the Government is entrusted with full powers until 31st December 1923 to reorganise the fiscal system and the administration of public affairs. The Chamber then adjourned indefinitely.

PERSONAL RULE ONLY SUPPRESSED-

KHALIFS POWER AND DIGNITY REMAIN INVIOLOTE.

His Excellency Djelaluddin Arif Bey has sent the following cablegram from Rome to the Central Khilafat Committee of India:—

"The following message was received from Angora for communication. According to the new constitutional law, Sovereignty belongs to the nation and to the Representative Assembly. Though personal rule suppressed, power and influence (and) dignity (of) Khalif maintained. Islam but rest shoulders (sic.) Turkish people and Government which for centuries have been standard (of) Islam continue (to) be support (of) Khilafat. Therefore, no change in situation."

Official and Personal.

Sir Roland and Lady Bourne left Government House, on Sunday.

Their Excellencies accompanied by the Hon. Angela Manners, Captain Hancock, Assistant Private Secretary, and Captains Rawstorne and Byron, Aides-de-Camp left Poona station by a special train for Sangli and Jamkhandi.

LEADERS IN CALCUTTA.

BRILLIANT DEBATES.

COUNCIL-WALLAHS ON DEFENCE.

SIDELIGHTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

By the time this reaches you, the final decisions of the All-India Congress Committee will have been announced. For two days a battle royal has been waging between the two main parties in the Committee. Shall we or shall we not boycott the elections? The fight was rehearsed last Sunday in the meeting of the Working Committee, when it became plain that long arguments would have to be heard before the recording of decisions. I heard that in the Working Committee the discussion was run by two representative men, Mr. Rajagopalchar and Mr. Patel. Both of them are astute, cautious men; each of them is interested in pumping out the other man and hiding his own reserve. In the course of dispute, Pundit Nehru and Mr. C. R. Das admitted that in the event of an adverse vote in the Congress, they would hold by the popular mandate, hook line and sinker. The alluring prospect of split and secession which the Moderates saw, has faded away. Mr. Patel after much vexatious reasoning wanted to strike a bargain. He and Mr. Kelker and their party would subordinate the Council question to an experiment, in the interval, of Civil Disobedience, by individuals, but if by March the results were not encouraging, they claimed that the Congress should back them for the elections. Of course there would be a special Congress for the purpose. The proposition looked guileless and amiable, for the Council-wallahs were prepared to play at the constructive programme, longing in the meanwhile for the Ides of March and unconsciously opposing the agreed programme itself. "Thank you for nothing", said Mr. Rajagopalchar. He would keep the issues separate and would not have a compromise fatal to the experiment conceded until March. The cleverness with which the two parties try to outwit each other added to the zest of the Committee's proceedings on Monday.

MAHARASHTRIANS ARE ALONE.

One point I ought to observe with regard to the predisposition of the members, more than 200 of whom have come, concerned in the fate of a critical resolution. Many of them were in private talk disposed to waver, but the general bias of opinion was against entry into Councils. Asserting the collective view of provincial delegates, it may be definitely stated that the Maharashtrians alone came with their minds made up in favour of Councils. The following in other provinces, Bengal included, is not inclined to accept the counsel of the "second best." They are all disturbed by Pundit Nehru and Mr. Das advocating storm tactics, and it is out of deference to them and for the sake of better fortifying themselves, that the boycott majority are allowing tedious argument.

PERSONAL TRIUMPHS.

The meetings are held in a tent erected by Mr. Das and the attendance is excellent. Among Mahomedans, Dr. Ansari is the best exponent of boycott, but the number and active interest of Mahomedan leaders struck me as a little disappointing. Further, some of the younger leaders, released from jail, seem a little impatient of inaction. Council or no council, they want an absorbing programme. When one of our leaders was counselling circumspection, the voice of a youthful member rang "Go to the Himalayas." Fortunately, this kind of irreverent exuberance became rare as the debate became intense on Wednesday afternoon. The debate was kept at a high level of earnestness, understanding and persuasiveness of a cultured man in exceeding fury; Mr. Abhyanker shook the rafters with an impassioned rhapsody, rancuously rendered, of the virtue of responsive cooperation; Mr. Pattabhirama Iyer of Madras narrowly searched lawyers and laymen for the discovery of motives; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's speech was a triumph of lyrical sweetness which made one almost weep, for no particular reason whatever. Mr. Das is having a docile house, considering the explosive quality of the gathering, its odd mixture of patriarchal wisdom and juvenile originality. But there was fine harmony of feeling throughout. There is one obvious change which non-cooperation has brought about. Men formerly known as domineering and assertive are to-day changed characters. There is the evidence of forbearance, simplicity and oneness of mind. Mr. Das, as he presides, is no longer the picture of sledge-hammer severity which the Courts knew once. Pundit Nehru is as anxious to convince raw enthusiasts as to argue with devastating lawyers, like Mr. Vijiaraghavachari changes of time and faith.

THE MAIN PROPOSITION.

The following was the text of the principal resolution moved by Pundit Nehru:—

"Whereas the working of the Legislative Councils during their first term has, besides proving a serious impediment to the redress of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs and the speedy attainment of Swaraj, caused great misery and hardship to the people and whereas it is desirable that steps should be taken in strict accordance with the principle of non-violent non-cooperation to avoid the recurrence of the evil."

"It is resolved with reference to the report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee that this Committee do recommend to the Indian National Congress that non-cooperators should contest the ensuing elections of the issue of the redress of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and immediate Swaraj and make every endeavour to be returned in a majority. It is further recommended that in view of the new Council assembling early in January, 1923, the Congress session of 1923 be held during the first instead of the last week of December and the matter be again brought up for such final mandate by the Congress as it may, under the circumstances, deem fit to issue."

It is not necessary for me to recapitulate the arguments on either side. "All that I ask you in this resolution to do", said Pundit Motilal, "is that by adopting it, you adopt more effective methods in carrying out the object which was so dear to the heart of the Mahatma and to all of us." To me it was something pathetic to see this veteran argue threadbare a case decided by the Congress two years ago. His is the right of last reply, being the mover of the resolution and then will come the climax of his defence. It would, of course, be silly to conceive that the session is one of trial for Pundit Nehru and Mr. C. R. Das, but they feel far more than they express. His province has outrun Mr. Das. Among those who are yet to speak on the main resolution are Pundit Malaviya, Mr. Rajgopalachar and Mr. Vijayaraghavachari; this last will concentrate on diverse sections of the Government of India Act and the constitutional aspects of elections. The result you now know. The All-India Congress Committee meeting has been a kind of tonic to the workers who acting individually, were getting weary of well-doing. The function acted like a power-house of propaganda, clarifying ideas and measuring the capacity of sacrifice among reputed workers.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

The Bengal Legislative Council is sitting with the gravity of an Aman Sabha. It is modelling itself on all great features of the House of Commons. They sit, they speak, they nod, with democratic *sang froid*. The Executive plays hobbyhorse with the Council, but the Council is building up snob-traditions in advance of political power. In the House of Commons, political power is the essential feature and other conventions ornamental details. Here we reverse the order. The Bengal Council beats all the other local Aman Sabhas with the President draping himself in perfect imitation

(Continued on next page.)

USE KHADDAR.

THE MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY, WILL YOU NOT LISTEN TO THE MAHATMA'S MESSAGE? THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE ARE GOING FROM DOOR TO DOOR. WILL YOU NOT OFFER YOUR QUOTA OF SERVICE TO YOUR MOTHERLAND BY JOINING THEM AS WORKERS, OR BY PURCHASING KHADI FROM THEM FOR YOUR USE?

"KEEP UP THE STRIFE"

PLEA FOR CHANGE IN CONGRESS PROGRAMME

MR. DAS'S DEFENCE OF HIS POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Addressing the Calcutta Khilafat Conference which concluded its sittings to-day, Mr. C. R. Das made a spirited defence of his policy in advocating the contesting of the Council elections by the non-cooperators. He regretted that abuse and recrimination had been introduced into the controversy and denounced the accusation that he wanted to enter the Councils as a preliminary to rejoining the Bar as a lie. If non-cooperation was a movement of purity, he said, let it be conducted in a pure manner. He also repudiated the charge that he wanted to become a Minister, pointing out that his proposals prohibited any non-cooperator from accepting office. If these lies, he said, were circulated with the object of creating prejudice, he did not mind them. His whole life had been a challenge to them, but he believed sooner or later the country would find out their hollowness.

Continuing, Mr. Das said that the issue before the country was not merely a question of councils. What they had to decide was whether their future activities were to be directed wholly and solely to Khaddar or whether they should get out of the rut and demand a change which every healthy organisation required. Did they honestly believe they would get Swaraj by simply wearing Khaddar or spinning thread? He supported the Khaddar movement with all his might because he had always believed in the words of Mahatma Gandhi that Khaddar was the symbol of their freedom; but Khaddar itself would not bring Swaraj and if they gave up all their activities and did nothing but wear and spin Khaddar, would they not be making a fetish of it? The Government did not mind their wearing and spinning; why should it? After two years' activity they had probably succeeded in clothing one per cent. of the population in pure Khaddar. At that rate it would require thirty or forty years to win Swaraj. He could not wait so long. Mr. Das said that he knew the workers. They were extremely apathetic and he wanted to get them out of the rut. The country, it was said, was not fit for Civil Disobedience, it was not fit for picketing, what then was it fit for? If they were prepared for Civil Disobedience he would be at their head; but the country was not fit for it. He agreed that non-cooperation had been a grand success, but a change was required. If they went on with Khaddar they would make the movement a laughing stock before the world—an ignoble end of such a noble movement. How then, he asked, could they raise the spirits of the people? By joining the Councils, standing as candidates, going into villages and fighting their cause and at the same time fighting for their constructive work. He did not care for the Councils. What he wanted was to keep up the strife without which no nation could exist.

GURUDWARA BILL.

SIKH DEWAN'S SUPPORT TO PARBANDHAK COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

The Sikh Dewan at their annual session held last evening in commemoration of Guru Teg Bahadur Sahib adopted unanimously the following resolutions moved by Sardar Sugat Singh::—

That the "Khalsa Panth" shall have no concern with the Gurudwara Bill recently passed by the Punjab Government inspite of the Sikh opposition and hopes that no Sikh will cooperate with the Government in its execution, (2) that this Dewan requests the Parbandhak Committee not to accept any Bill unless it contemplates the release of all Akali prisoners unconditionally, (3) that this Dewan supports the action of the Parbhandhak Committee in the past and promises to undergo all sorts of sacrifices at its call, (4) that this Diwan congratulates the Sikh prisoners at their sufferings for religious cause and expresses its approval of the establishment of a "Sikh Prisoners Family Relief Fund" instituted by the Parbhandak Committee and is prepared to contribute to it.

The meeting was attended by nearly two thousand Sikhs and a number of speeches were delivered on the present Sikh situation.

FIRST OF DECEMBER

SIKHS' PRAYER DAY.

A. S. G. P. communique says:—

The Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee wishes the first of December to be observed as a special prayer day by all Sikhs. Every Sikh should get up early in the morning and, after the usual *Nit Nem*, recite the *Jupji Sahib* 5 times. Wherever possible *Path* or *Akhand Path* should also be performed and exactly at nine o'clock, an *Ardasa* be offered to *Akal Purkh* praying that His special grace may guide them in this most critical hour, that He may grant them unity of mind and purpose with the strength to bear all sufferings cheerfully and peacefully until all the Gurdwaras are reformed and His will fulfilled.

PRINCES' PROTECTION ACT.

VICEROY'S DESPATCH.

VERDICT OF PARLIAMENT AWAITED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 27.

Lord Reading having signified his assent to the Princes' Press Protection Act, it now rests with the British Parliament to give its formal benediction to it. No doubt the Governor-General has wisely refrained from bringing the Act into operation forthwith but the order may issue at any moment. The debate that is expected to be initiated in Parliament will undoubtedly result in ratifying Lord Reading's action. The Secretary of State has already paved the way for it by his telegram of approval dated the 14th November. The Act is, therefore, safe on the statute book unaffected by the storm raised both in British India and Indian States. The petition sent to Parliament by the Western Indian Progressive Association requesting a reconsideration of the Act by a joint session of both the Houses of the Indian legislature is, therefore, not likely to influence the decision of a conservative body in any favourable manner. It is a pity that Lord Reading should have made himself responsible for the passage a measure which is not countenanced either by the Liberals or the Nationalists or by all the Indian Princes. The greatest blunder of His Excellency was his certification of the Bill by emphasizing his extraordinary powers and forcing the measure through the Council of State. But the reason for the exercise of emergency powers is found in Lord Reading's despatch of the Secretary of State "It was never anticipated that leave to introduce a Government Bill which the head of the Government had vouched for, as I had done, would be rejected in a summary fashion by the House." It is thus clear that it was the anger of the Viceroy at the Assembly's decision which led His Excellency to wreak his vengeance on that group of innocent Moderates by an unnecessary and unwarranted exercise of emergency powers. There could be no exception to the contents of the despatch which is no doubt very carefully prepared but the omission of one important point is noteworthy. Nowhere in the document is there any trace to show the necessity of the Bill having to be passed so urgently and hurriedly at the fag end of the last session. The Act has not been put into operation so far and presumably some time will elapse before its necessity would be felt. Lord Reading could, therefore, have done better if instead of forcing the legislation in that extraordinary manner at the eleventh hour and in the face of almost an united non-official opposition he had ordered the Bill to come up before the Winter Session in Delhi. But false notions of prestige stood in the way of his adopting this latter course and the result is deep discontent in the public mind. Much of what is contained in the despatch is now ancient history. But reading between the lines it is clear that the plea of necessity for protection was a mere afterthought in the carrying out of which there was not a little pressure from Whitehall. However, the Act is there as a standing menace to the libery of the Press in British India and whatever might be the decision of Parliament the question is sure to come up during the Winter Session of the Indian legislature. I undertsand notices of a number of resolutions and interpellations have been given by non-official members of both the Houses. While awaiting the verdict of the Parliament the Indians should continue the agitation against the Act even as successfully as the Rowlatt Act of unforgettable memory was made to remain a dead letter until itwas honoured in the coffin.

AHMEDABAD MILL WORKERS.

GENERAL REDUCTION CONTEMPLATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 26.

Sheth Ambalal's mill that had imposed a fine of Rs. 3 on each one of its spinners that had committed rowdyism is now working in full swing more than half having paid up the fine and the rest being newly recruited. But two mills of Sir Chinubhai did not work for two days during this week and are not to work for three days per week from 1st of December as a stock worth about 50 lakhs has accumulated in their godowns. Other mills also, are in a similar plight and the Mill-owners' Association is said to be again contemplating a general reduction of wages in place of abolition of the scarcity allowance which affects only the spinners and that too to the extent of about 10 p.c. of their wages.

Miss Ansuyaben has suddenly fallen ill and as workmen refuse to appoint another man as their president their dispute regarding the annual bonus still remains unsettled.

DR. TAGORE & PROFESSOR WINTERNITZ

(BY G. K. N.)

By a happy chance we have now in Bombay the great Indian poet and philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore and Professor M. Winternitz, Europe's finest critic of the poet.

A comprehensive history of Sanskrit literature has been undertaken by Dr. M. Winernitz. I drew largely upon it for my "Literary History of Sanskrit Buddhism" and reproduced in these columns the pithy section on the Purans. In the concluding chapter of the last volume Dr. Winternitz deals with the vernacular literature of India, and naturally includes an appreciation of the poet Tagore. The estimate is remarkable for its brevity and pentration and familarity with the prolific Tagore literature. This is more or less the German scholar's appraisement of the Indian genius. Elsewhere might appear a complete rendering of Dr. Winternitz's concise analysis of Tagore's achievements including felicitous citations from his touching songs. The following abstract, I hope, will suffice for the "Chronicle":—

A son of Devandranath Tagore is Rabindranath Tagore, born in 1861. There is a rich body of literature about the poet both in English and German.

Romesh Chander Dutt wrote in 1895: "Rabindranath Tagore, the youngest son of the revered Devendranath Tagore, has distinguished himself in poetry, drama and romance and his incomparable songs are sung in every cultured house in Bengal. In India the poet had long been known and had attained celebrity before 1912, when an English translation appeared of his little book of poems called "Gitanjali," which commanded the attention of Europe. "The Crescent Moon" and the "Gardener" have been rendered into English by the bard himself. A year later in 1913 the Noble Prize was awarded to him. His poems, dramas and stories, romances and other prose writings have spread all the world over in English and German versions.

Rabindranath Tagore belongs to those supreme among the minstrels of the world-literature in whose works the purely human element speaks so vigorously to us that the most alien in them becomes our own personal experience. And yet he is far from being a colourless cosmopolitan poet. He is, every inch of him, India. His creations are Indian. The spirit of India exhales through all his poems. His novels depict genuine Indian life. We find in his religio-mystical minstrelsy and in his discourses of religous and philosophical contents the hoary wisdom of Ind. The philosophy and the conception of life of his father and the spirit of the Brahmo Samaj it is, on the whole, that we encounter in these essays, They have found their complete expression in his poems.

In the ancestral house of Rabindranath the Upanishad texts were employed in divine service. And in his fundamental views the poet stands entirely on the soil of the Upanishads and their doctrine of the unity of all existence. He, moreover, continually assures us that we have proper being in God and in the totality of the world, and that God, soul, and the world in their intrinsic essence are one. The supreme effort of the soul consists in reaching the consciousness of the unity with Brahma. But this goal is not to be attained by means of the ordinary agencies of perception. It is not the understanding which can lead us to the consciousness of our oneness with the Godhead. The human soul cannot grasp the Divine. It can only surrender itself in Him in joy, encompass Him with love, and thus become God entirely. As in the case of Kabir and other singers of the mysterious divine love, in Tagore too, the unitarian teaching of the Upanishads coalesces with the theism of the Bhakti of the Bhagwadgita. The philosophy of Tagore is best studied in his "Sadhana which has also been translated into German. Tagore compares the soul with a receptacle, which the Deity replenishes ever with fresh life, or with a flute in which He breathes ever new melodies. He sings of the "same stream of life, conrsing through my veins day and night," which also permeates the whole world in rythmic action. The identical principle of life springs up in joy through the soil of the earth, in thousands of blades of grass, leaves and flowers. This harmony of self with the whole cosmos finds its most tender outlet in several of his marvellous lyrics for children. Profound and yet soft is the answer of the mother to the little child's question in "The Crescent Moon."

Already like his father before him and like Kabir, who preceded him by a few centuries, Rabindranath Tagore is also a free thinker in that he refuses to assimilate blind-fold all the teachings of the ancients. The old Indian sages preached that the final objective, the emancipation, was obtainable only through renunciation of the world. Divinity could be reached only by a Sannyasi, the master of self-abnegation. Tagore broke himself loose most decisively from this ideal. He would attain to God neither by means of asceticism nor Yoga nor ceremonial ritual. He seeks and finds Him in his home and in his work (Gitanjali No. 10, 11).

In his juvenile ditties, and love songs, along with only a very few poets of the world literature, he sounds the very depths of the souls of children and the soul of woman. This is proved by his novels and tales in which he portrays the Indian life of to-day true to reality, in which he limns men and women to life and reveals the struggle of their souls in a fashion a poet only can sympathetically follow. A poet alone can love this world of "great and small" as he relates in the lyric:

"Myriads of human existences that dwelt on this globe come into my heart to find genuine joy and mutual commerce. Lovers enter it and look each other into the eyes. Children stand and laugh, their cheeks beaming with mirth. Full is my heart to the brimful of exalted rejoicing. I perceive not a single soul on the earth. And how can it be otherwise? For in my heart enter all souls to find their inhabitation."

In Tagore the spirit of the sages is wedded to modern progressive spirit. He does not stand "vis-a-vis" the great question of the upheaval of our times with the apathetic equanimity of an Indian Yogi. The problem of the war occupied him in the drama of the "Sacrifice" and the problem of religion in his play of 'Malini.' That the national problem attracts him the most profoundly, has been shown in his "The Home and the World" and the essays collected under the title of "Nationalism". In the latter as well as in his latest book, "Creative Unity," he has given his views on the relations between India and the West.

Tagore is as far from under-valueing as from overestimating the Occidental culture, and its ideals. Very clearly and perspicuously he says: "Only when we truly know the Europe which is great and good, can we effectually avoid, the Europe which is sordid and grasping." He acknowledges that Europe by the smoke of the cannon and the dust of market has brought to the Orient the ideal moral freedom, the liberty of conscience, the freedom of thought and action, freedom of ideals in art and literature. On the other hand he characterises as a lethal poison, the striving for power, the immeasurable ambition and the reckless avarice which mark the West and against which he would caution the East. He has a complete understanding for national sentiments and the maintenance of national peculiarities. But he denounces all national presumption, every national hatred, and exalts humanity above nation.

Rabindranath Tagore would be no Indian if his poetry did not soar often into the region of the mystical in which an ordinary mortal can scarcely follow him. But even those who are strangers to all mysticism will admire the moral attitude to which the mystic godly life and the sentiment of unison with the Godhead elsevates one. This the poet demonstrates in a panygeric in the "Gitanjali" (No. 434).

ETHICS OF ZOROASTRIANISM.

DR. TAGORE'S LECTURE.

Under th joint auspices of the Parsi Central Association, the Zoroastrian Association and the Rathestar Mandal, Dr. Sir Rabindranata Tagore delivered a public lecture today (Monday) on "Ethics of Zoroastrianism" at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Monday evening when Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., presided.

The Associated Press sends the following account of the poet's lecture:—

The Poet, Rabindranath Tagore, began his lecture by stating that the Indo-Iranian people started on their career of wandering in some unknown dawn of history, and branched off into two different families of primitive mankind. Though racially united, they soon felt the power and influence of their different environments and developed marked gifts and characteristic features, as their history advanced. The Aryans who entered India had to meet with races who were inferior to themselves in many directions. They also came into a tropical and enervating climate. The Iranian branch of the same Aryan race had neither of these two factors to contend with.

"The greatest fact which shaped the Iranian history was the outstanding personality of Zarathusthra and the religion reform which he initiated. There had been nothing like this before in the history of human being arriving upwards out of the darkness towards the ligat. For a definitely moral character and direction were combined in the religion which Zarathusthra founded with a monotheism of the purest type. He showed the path of moral freedom to mankind and placed the whole of his religious reform upon a basis that was universal, instead of being merely tribal or national.

"The Poet, Rabindranata Tagore, went on to point out the interesting parallel to Zarathusthra's conception of Ahura Mazda in the figure of Varuna in the Vedas. There is in this figure the same distinctively universal moral idea which we find in the Ahura Mazda, whose glories the Iranian prophet Zarathusthra set forth to the whole world. The lecturer entered into detail at this point and went on to show how this moral element was preserved in the later Indian history, and formed the inner strength and vitality of the Buddhist movement. A conflict between the "Priestly" and the "Kingly" sections of the Aryan race can be marked and traced out in every age of early Indian development. Behind the two great epics of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, there lies, in all probability, some such conflict of religious reformers with those who stood for conservatism and ceremonial convtntion.

"The Poet, Rabindranath Tagore, went on to describe how although there has been the same growth of universal moral ideals taking its different forms and shapes in the two different branches of the Aryan race, yet at the same time it was equally true to say that the Iranian monotheism was more ethical and the Indian more methaphysical in character. This was probably due to the vigorously active life in ancient Persia on the one hand and the contemplative life in ancient India on the other. These diverse characteristics were naturally developed by the climates of each region of the earth which the two Aryan peoples inhabited. For the Indian climate lends itself to introspective life while the Persian highlands develop naturally the more active character.

"The Poet, in conclusion, dwelt upon the supreme necessity of the heroic element in religion, and pointed out the moral strength and fibre which comes into man's inner spirit from the fighting element in his nature, when it is moralised and brought under ethical and spiritual control, instead of being allowed to become passionate and vindictive. Action and fight were necessary not only in the sphere of the outer but also in the sphere of the inner life; they were the strength not only of the ethical ideals, but also of the ideal of contemplation which India represented to the world. For a contemplative life, which did not end in fine action and noble character, was bereft of its completeness.

"This courage of moral fight, this cheerful spirit of work and active benevolence, which was the great inheritance of the Iranian people from their prophet, Marathusthra—this same spirit was still being conspicuously manifested by the Parsi community in modern times."

LEADERS IN CALCUTTA.

(Continud from previous page.)

of the Speaker. With gown and wig Mr. Cotton came, delighted to win a bit of Home Rule by a bit of convention. In the hot weather it would be sheer martyrdom to play dignity in wig and gown, but then there is nothing like perfecting our resemblance to the House of Commons. Lord Lytton introduced Mr. Cotton to the Council in a drowsy little speech, in which he officiously consoled Mr. Surendranath Roy for not being confirmed. Lord Lytton said that a man with Parliamentary experience ought to be prized (and Mr. Cotton had three months of such experience). The Governor went away like the showman who made slyly a gift of an elderly and over-praised melon to the village. Not a word did he speak about the floods or the confusion in the University. His eulogy of Mr. Cotton should have been delivered in July when people openly resented Mr. Cotton's job. Probably Lord Lytton will describe the floods at the Annual Dinner of the European Association, an innovation signalising Colonel Crawford's activity. There was an outburst of welcome for Mr. Cotton, the whole house ringing with praise of his talent and virtue. Next came the concerted outcry against the havoc of railway embankments which aggravate floods, The Maharajah of Burdwan spoke about sunshine and rain and exaggerated sufferings and finally agreed to a Committee. Of course, the Railway Board too has appointed a Committee presided over by the very individual who had built the E. B. Railway embankments! The Bengal Government has given the sop—a trifle doped—to Cerberus and their own particular Committee would make discoveries. There are Committees and one job, but anything for a quiet life. The Council is now concerting ways and means of deporting alleged goondas from Calcutta.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPERTAX.

Statistical returns by the Income Tax Department of Bengal to cover the year ending March 31st last have been officially issued.

The net collection in Bengal amounted to Rs. 3,82,41,211, of which Rs. 3,51,43,381 was contributed by Calcutta alone, or 91.8 per cent leaving Rs. 30,97,830 for the mofussil. The estimate issued about three weeks before the above return was completed stated that the amount of income tax assessed on the preliminary assessments for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 4,97,27,421, of which Rs. 4,65,61,806 represented the figures for Calcutta alone, or 93.6 per cent leaving Rs. 31,65,615 for the mofussil.

Super-tax in the Presidency yielded Rs. 2,74,10,886. Calcutta contributed Rs. 2,71,76,063 (99.14 per cent.) and the rest of the province Rs. 2,34,823. Two hundred and forty-five individuals paid super-tax. Of these 113 had an income of between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000, 50 possessed an income ranging between Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 1,50,000, 20 between Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 2,00,000, 14 between Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 2,50,000, 9 between Rs. 2,50,000 and Rs. 3,00,000, 5 between Rs. 3,00,000 and Rs. 3,50,000, 6 between Rs. 3,50,000 and Rs. 4,00,000 and the same number between Rs. 4,00,000 and Rs. 4,50,000. No one had an income of between Rs. 4,50,000 and Rs. 5,00,000 but no fewer than 22 people had an income of Rs. 5,00,000 and more. One hundred and seven companies paid super-tax on incomes of Rs. 5,00,000 and over out of a total of 281 companies paying under this head. Unregistered firms paying super-tax totalled 45, and three Hindu undivided families came into the same reckoning. The total collection from super-tax was Rs. 3,51,32,368 but refunds amounted to Rs. 77,21,482, thus leaving the net collection at Rs. 2,74,10,886.

Of the 281 companies paying income-tax, 43 were coal mining companies and 43 jute spinning and weaving concerns; there were 15 railways and 12 insurance, fire, marine and life companies. Banking claimed 8, flour mills and jute press 6 each, steam navigation (river) 5, engineering, landing, shipping and warehousing and steam navigation (ocean) 4 each, mining (other minerals,) iron and steel 3 each, building and land, chemical, cotton spinning and weaving and printing and publishing 2 each. One tramway company paid super-tax.

ROAD-MAKING BY MACHINERY.

The new motor track, which is a feature of the fine thoroughfare that is being constructed by the Calcutta Improvement Trust from Chowringhee to Tollygunge, writes "Commerce," affords a glimpse of what may possibly occur in other populous parts of India for the convenience of motorists. Throughout the country more attention is being given to road-making than for many years past. It is not that we have solved the problem and having found the perfect specification are proceding to apply it: rather it is that with large sums of money available for improvement and construction the authorities are turning to meet the pressing need that our highways should be modernised. Road-making in England to-day is done by machinery, and engineers are becoming alive to this fact. It is interesting therefore to note that the firm of Sir W.G.Armstrong, Whitworth and Company, represented in India by Armstrong and Main, 10, Canning Street, Calcutta, have now taken up the manufacture of road-making plant, including steam and oil driven road rollers and drying and mixing plant. The steam rollers are designed according to the latest locomotive practice, and have compound cylinders and piston valves. They are being made at the firm's Openshaw works. Armstrong, Whiworth, and Company are associated with the Partington Steel and Iron Company, who are now supplying tar slag macadam for road construction. Nearly seventy years ago Sir Joseph Whitworth designed and built at Openshaw a mechanical road-sweeping machine on the conveyor and hopper principle which embodied many of the features of designs of to-day.

LABOUR IN COAL MINES.

Some interesting details in connection with the labour employed in mines are published by Mr. R.R. Simpson, Chief Inspector of Mines in India. The average daily number of persons employed in 1921 was 249,663 as against 234,199 in the previous year,—an increase of 15,464, or 6.60 per cent. Those employed in coal mines numbered 190,647, which is 14,704 more than those engaged in 1920 and slightly larger than the number employed in 1919 for an output of coal some three an a half million tons greater. This reduction in the outturn per head of those employed is due we presume, to the higher wages paid. There was no general increase in the contract rate for coal getting, but the stress of competition for the limited supply of labour undoubtedly led to indirect payments equivalent to an increase of wages. There was no serious epidemic disase and the general health of the labour force was good.

PIECE-GOODS.

There are still no signs of the dullness lifting, and another very quiet week has been experienced. The general feeling is one of depression, with dealers showing a marked lack of confidence in the future. This is not surprising in view of the total absence of support from the outside centres. The up-country markets are reported to be in the same unenviable position, the absence of demand being no less pronounced than in the local market says a contemporary. Dealers have displayed no desire to enter into any fresh commitments, and forward buying has consequently not been given a thought. Replacing costs however are still well above the parity of the local market, and despite an improvement in the exchange position, it is doubtful whether business would be workable while manufacturers are compelled, owing to the high cost of raw material to quote such exhorbitant prices.

YARNS.

This section is perhaps the only one in which any interest has been shown. Buying has however been on a restricted scale, but has had the effect of maintaining prices at last week's level. English and Japanese yarns have shared in the business done, but a bigger proportion has gone to Indian yarns, closing prices for which are as follows:—

10⅓s at Rs. 4-0-0	per bundle of 5 lbs.	
11½ at Rs. 4-4-6	Do.	
12½ at Rs. 4-6-0	Do.	
13½ at Rs. 4-7-0	Do.	
14½ at Rs. 4-9-0	Do.	
16½ at Rs. 4-12-0	Do.	
17 at Rs. 5-0-0	Do.	
19 at Rs. 5-1-0	Do.	
20½ at Rs. 5-8-0	Do.	
22 at Rs. 5-10-0	Do.	

JUTE AND JUTE FABRICS.

Loose Jute.—According to a report of Messrs Moran and Co., there has been a further rise in values since the last report for which the strong up-country position is chiefly responsible. Imports into all stations are scarce and all jute offered is quickly bought up. Weak holders for the time being are cleared out and sellers generally are firm in their ideas quoting Rs. 15 for Fives, Rs. 14 Sixes, and Rs. 12 Rejections. Tossa Fives and Sixes at Rs. 15-4 and Rs. 14-4 respectively. Mills and balers have shown some interest and business has been done in Fives up to Rs. 14-12 Sixes Rs. 14 and Rejs. Rs. 11-12. Tossa Fives and Sixes up to Rs. 15 and Rs. 14. At the close there is little enquiry with sellers firm.

Heavy Goods.—This section of the trade has remained featureless throughout the week, with business restricted to oddments. Values have ruled steady with both shippers and speculators taking little or no interest pending further developments from consuming centres.

Hessians.—Earlier in the week values witnessed a sharp rise in the near position, the buying being largely confined to speculators. The firmness was of short duration as on profit taking, prices reacted smartly Business, at the close is restrivted to narrow limits but the tone of the market generally continues to rule firm. Sales are reported as follows, viz.:—

Hessian Cloth.—("A B" Group makes unless otherwise specified):—36 ins. 7½ oz. 40 ins. 9 by 9 atfRs. 19-8 to Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 20 basis Nov. and Nov. Dec; 40 ins.7½ oz. 9 by 9 at Rs. 18-14 to Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 20-8 basis Cash and Nov.; 45 ins. 7½ oz. 40 ins. 9 by 9 at Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 20-4 basis Nov. Dec; 32 ins. 8 oz. 40 ins. 9 by 10 at Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 19 basis Jan.; 36 ins. 8 oz. 40 ins. 9 by 10 at Rs. 19-12 to Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 20 basis Cash Nov. and Dec.; 40 ins. 8 oz. 9 by 10 at Rs. 18-12 to Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 20-6 Cash and Nov., Rs. 18-12 to Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 19-12 Dec., Rs. 18-6 to Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 18-12 Jan. Mar., Rs. 18, to Rs. 19 to Rs. 18-4 Apl. June, Rs. 19 Apl. Sept., Rs.18 to Rs. 18-12 to Rs. 18 July Sept., Rs. 18 Oct Dec., 45 ins. 8 oz. 40 ins. 9 by 10 at Rs. 19-12 basis Dec.; 36 ins. 9 oz. 40 ins. 9 by 10 at Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 20-8 basis Nov Dec; 40 ins. 9 oz. 9 by 10 at Rs. 20 basis Nov., 45 ins. 9 oz. 40 ins. 9 by 10 at Rs. 20-4 basis Nov.; 30 ins. 10 oz. 40 ins. 11 by 12 at Rs. 22-8 basis Jan.; 36 ins. 10 oz. 40 ins. 11 by 12 at Rs. 24 basis Nov. 37 ins. 10 oz. 40 ins. 11 by 12 at Rs. 24 basis Nov.-Dec. 40 ins. 11 by 12 at Rs. 22-14 to Rs.26 to Rs. 24-6 basis Cash and Nov. Dec.; 45 ins. 10 oz. 40 ins. 11 by 12 at Rs. 25 basis Nov.; 40 ins. 10½ oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 22-12 to Rs. 26 to Rs. 24-4 Cash and Nov., Rs. 22-12 to Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 23-8 Dec., Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 22-12 Jan.-Mar. Rs. 22-4 to Rs. 23 to Rs. 22 Apl., June, Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 23 to Rs. 22 July-Sept.,;45 ins.11 oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 25-8 Cash and Nov.; 36 ins. 12oz. 40 ins. 11 by 12 at Rs. 25 basis Dec. 40 ins. 12 oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 25 basis Dec. Rs. 24-8 to Rs. 25 basis Jan. Rs. 24-4 basis Feb.-Mar., 45 ins. 12 oz 11 by 12 at Rs. 26 Jan.-June.

Hessian Bags.—Wheat Bags 36 by 22 12 oz. 11 by 12 at Rs. 25-8 Jan.-Mar. and Feb.-Apl.

THE CONGRESS AND THE NATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the course of his lecture on the "Work Before Us" on Tuesday evening, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas among other things said that the C. D. Committee appointed by the Congress could not voice the feelings of an entire nation by examining a couple of hundred witnesses. We know it that the members of the Commitee have examined all the important witnesses who were responsible for their opinion and who had come in direct personal touch with the masses either in capacity of Members of the Congress Committee or as Members of other public bodies such as the Corporaion. If such a report of the Committee was unsatisfactory, could Mr. Jamnadas claim that the new scheme o Commonwealth Government of Mrs. Besant, which he said, was the outcome of the discussion in the 1921 Club with the co-operation of a few outsiders, was what India wished for. Whereas we are ignorant of the Committee who drafted the scehme and doubt very much whether even anti-Non-Co-operators will join hands with Mrs. Besant, for, such schemes in the past have met with absolute failure. On the one hand, Mrs. Besant wants to follow in the steps of Australia (forgetting that the population of Australia was white-skinned and the granting of self-government there would not affect Britain so much as it would, if India was given self-government.), whereas Mahatma Gandhi was trying the same scheme which he adopted successfully in Africa. The latter scheme has even its supports in other countries outside India and it is the only doctrine of non-violence which can at all be hoped to be successful in the face of all self-interestedness and diplomacy of mankind.

Coming to the Legislative Assemblies, Mr Jamnadas said that the Congress had 4 million members whereas the electors were 6 millions; therefore he argued that the Legislative bodies could be said to be more representative of the nation than the Congress. Mr. Jamnadas forgets that out of the 6 millions there may be more than half the number of voters who would not exercise their right of voting either as Non-Co-operators or as in sympathy with the Non-Co-operation movement and its great founder. It is therefore clear that the Non-Co-operators are in a majority and more numerous than the people who exercise the power of voting. Mr. Jamnadas further explained the meaning of the 'blessed' word "Swarajya". It meant full self-governing capacity to Indians in every branch of administration. May I be permitted to draw his attention that if we take this defination as correct, the scheme of Mrs. Besant cannot be said to be drafted for obtaining full "Swarajya" as she had left the administration of naval and military affairs entirely in the hands of Britain in her scheme.

Coming to the constructive side of the question he believed that the Khaddar and Swadeshi movement would be beneficial to India on the economic side. If Mr. Jamnadas and his party did believe in the economic value of even Swadeshi movement (the political value of Khaddar be doubted) what has he done to further the Swadeshi movement? Has he taken pains to persuade his party and his people to discard foreign things in preference to Swadessi articles? Even if the Non-Co-operators have failed to explain the political side of the Khaddar campaign and had been unsuccessful in getting Swaraj through Khaddar and the Charkha, it has been admitted that Khadi feeds many a poor family in India. Mr. Jamnadas also advised Non-Co-operators to undertake substantial co-operative work in villages to free the poor peasant from the clutches of the modern Shylocks—the Sowkars—and if they wanted their schools to be of a national character to make their efforts to improve the present schools, which he said, were their own schools and not belonging to Government, by running them on the most up to date lines and then forcing upon the Government to run the already existing schools on the same improved system. I am unacquainted with constructive programme undertaken by the Co-operators except lecturing from the platform, and what the Non-Co-operators are striving to do, the Co-operators are themselves trying to wreck. The Congress Committees have approached the masses and the peasants, and are making efforts to improve their lot in various ways, and this Mr. Jamnadas must admit is a constructive work. Why should he not, therefore, help the Committees in this branch if his party is not able to undertake such work independently. Example is better than precept and let him undertake what he preaches to others.

I deplore the attitude of the audience in not giving a patient hearing to their opponents. Unless we give the right of free speech to our opponents, we are, as Mr. Jamnadas said, worse than the bureaucracy whom we accuse of stifling the power of speech. I deplore more the obstinacy of Mr. Jamnadas and his colleagues while addresing public meetings not to refer to the founder of the Non-Co-operation movement as Mahatma, for, if this word is used they will not be in any way degraded, for as Mr. Jamnadas himself has acknowledged his admiration for this great person is second t none because of his sincerity and greatness of his Soul. Yours etc.

H. J. M.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

KARWAR OPPOSED TO COUNCIL ENTRY

(From a Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Nov. 27.

Under the auspices of the local Congress Committee a representative public meeting on Saturday passed a unanimous resolution expressing its considered opinion against Council entry as incompatible with the dignified pure standpoint of the non-cooperators and as absolutely unavailing and tending to give a decided setback to national progress instead of affording any stimulus. The people regard obstructive tactics as a deplorable fall from elevated idealism to rank Parnellism and firmly believe in the efficacy of vigorous prosecution of the constructive programme.

BERAR IN FAVOUR OF ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, Nov. 27.

At a meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, members were elected for the All-India Congress Committee. A resolution favouring entry into the Councils as recommended by the Congress enquiry Committee was also passed by an overwhelming majority.

THE NEW CALIPH.

(Continud from previous page.)

agreement on the remaining point at issue concerning the relations of Allied troops an the new Turkish administration.

Over one hundred and fifty thousand persons are estimated to have left Constantinop during the past few weeks.

MR. CHILD'S STATEMENT.

"NOT ENTIRELY UNCONNECTED WITH OIL"

LONDON, Nov. 26.

It is learnt from American sources Mr. Child's statement of yesterday was merely a clear exposition of the traditional policy of the United States in favour of open door. It had no ulterior motive and it does not represent any new policy regarding American interests in Europe. The statement was made yesterday because Mr. Child considered the moment propitious at this early and non-committal stage of the conference. Nevertheless the statement has surprised some quarters and some persist in the view that it is not entirely unconnected with oil.

A VERITABLE "BOMBSHELL."

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Paris.—The "Le Journal" Lausanne correspondent says, Mr. Child's statement came as a bombshell to the conference, especially to the British delegates. The Turks were pleased however, because Turkey has promised so many things to so many people that she is finding it difficult to steer a safe course. The "Figaro" correspondent at the conference is of opinion that the statement is aimed not only at the San Remo agreement but also at the Franco-Kemalist agreement.

POLICY OF "OPEN DOOR" IN NEAR EAST.

BRITISH ACCORD WITH AMERICA

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In view of the speculations evoked by an American observer's statement at Lausanne, delivered on the 25th November, it is significant that Marquess Curzon has authorised the "Daily Mail's" correspondent to state that the British delegation welcomes the United States' statement that there is no divergence of view between the two Governments regarding the policy of the "open door" in the Near East, where complete accord prevails in the matter of British and American interests.

"COMPLETE HARMONY OF VIEW."

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Lausanne.—Mr. Child's statement has not been previously communicated to Marquess Curzon, but it is stated, on good authority in the British quarters here, that there is complete harmony of view between Britain and America with regard to the policy of the 'open door', and that any reports to the contrary are due to hostile propaganda.

RUSSIAN DELEGATION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Berlin.—A part of the Russian Delegation headed by M. Rakovsky has arrived *en route* for Lausanne.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Lausanne.—Rakovsny has arrived.

STRAITS QUESTION AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Paris.—M. Rakowsky, in the course of an interview with the Lausanne representative of "Le Matin" yesterday, stated that it was Russia's intention to take part in discussions besides those to do with the Straits for which she had been specially invited to attend.

As regards the Straits, Russia was in favour of unhindered passage for all vessels between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean; but she considered that warships must not enter the Black Sea. Russia would prefer that the Straits should be controlled by the bordering States rather than by a British Fleet, and suggested that the real freedom of the Straits would be best ensured by putting them into the hands of the Turks.

NEW GREEK CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Athens.—Colonel Gonatas has formed a Cabinet consisting of five military officers and eight civilians.

A CURZONIAN BANQUET.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Lausanne.—At the termination of the most restful day since the conference began Lord Curzon to-night will entertain at a banquet heads of all Balkan delegations, General Weygand and the French and Italian naval attaches.

CABLE ITEMS.

Nairobi.—The Mbaraki Pier has been sold to an African wharfage company owned by leading steamship lines and operating on the east coast of Africa. This will greatly affect the Government Pier at Kilindini. The new owners will take possession and operate immediately.

Marseilles.—An Indian passenger by the Paris express was robbed of 3,100 francs by an unknown person.

RETRENCHMENT.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S CONTENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

In a letter to Lord Inchcape the Council of the European Association suggests that the situation in India demands rather than retrenchment, a farseeing financial policy intent upon industrial and agricultural development of the country. The Council welcomes any steps to reduce the cost of living in India, but feels that retrenchment in the machinery of administration is not likely to produce the desired effect and may be dangerous to the lives and interests of the community it represents. It considers that generally speaking the administration in the past had been economical. The introduction of the democratic Government and decentralisation due to the reforms already caused an increased expenditure and further development of democratic institutions must lead to a still larger cost in the administration. The Council continues: if the assertion so popularly made by the Indian politicians that the country has reached its taxable limit is true, the only method of meeting the expenditure is to develop and exploit the resources of the country. The Council is, however, not prepared to accept the statement that the country has reached its taxable limit although it hopes to see relief in certain directions. It is convinced that the amount received from the existing taxation would be materially increased if the machinery for its collection were strengthened. It is well-known that many persons evade assessment at the rate due from them whilst the criminal proceedings on that account are rare. The Council further calls attention to the loss of revenue and the large expenditure arising from the unconstitutional political agitation which, it says, seriously affects the credit and postpone the development of the industrial life. The Council feels that if the Central Legislature were to support the Government in its primary function of governing a direct economy would result and the revenue would automatically increase. The Council would strongly condemn any action in various Councils for reducing the efficiency of machinery for the maintenance of law and order and though that action may not come within the terms of the reference of the Retrenchment Committee it can be largely controlled by the Central Government. The Council states further that there is a tendency on the part of the local Governments to rely largely on military forces for protection from internal disturbances,—a function that primarily belongs to the police and suggests that the Central Government should call upon the local Governments to defray all expenditure incurred in the employment of troops feeling that the latter would then not be so ready to restrict expenditure on the police. The Council concludes that the financial situation of the country is sound at the bottom and if the existing machinery for collection of revenue was efficient much of the present deficit would disappear.

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS. Secretary

ADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various deserip n and sizes.

BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Vir). (b) Saffroy Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa. (d) Rosescented Halwa, (e) Venila Halwa, (f) Mosgati Halwa (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give a trial.

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UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING

"ENGLISH" AT B.A. EXAM.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Saturday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad the Vice-Chancellor presiding.

Consideration was given by the Senate to the following letter dated the 11th July 1922 from the Director of Public Instruction:—

"With reference to No. 3989 of 9th August 1921 under which a copy of Government letter No. 4418 of 8th August 1921 was forwarded to this office, I have the honour to state that the Karnatak Education Society's College at Dharwar has not yet reopened and that the conditions under which the Karnatak College was allowed last year an increase in the maximum number of students from 200 and 120 to 250 and 150 respectively in the First Year and Intermediate Arts classes still continue. In these circumstances I request that the permission given for the last academical year for the admission of a maximum number of 250 students in the First-Year Arts class may be continued for the current academical year."

Principal A. L. Covernton then moved:—

"That the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Syndicate that the Karnatak College, Dharwar, be authorised to admit a maximum of 250 first-year, and 150 second-year students during the remaining portion of the period for which it is provisionally affiliated, with retrospective effect from the commencement of the current academical year."

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan seconded the motion, which was put to the vote and declared carried.

The Senate considered a proposal to amend regulation 41-A of the B.A. Degree regulations, in such manner as to provide for the grant of exemption from the optional group to candidates for the Honours Examination who fail in Compulsory English but obtain 40 per cent. of the full marks in the optional group.

Principal K. R. Kanitkar moved as recommended by the Syndicate—

"That regulation 41A of the B.A. Degree regulations as amended by the Senate at the meeting held on the 30th June last be further amended with immediate effect by the addition of the following sentence at the end:—

'A candidate who has failed in Compulsory English but obtained 40 per cent. of the full marks in the pass papers of the optional group Languages, History and Economics, or Philosophy, or the same percentage in the optional group Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, or Botany and Zoology, will be excused the examination in the optional group at a subsequent examination and will be declared to have passed the *Pass* Examination on his passing in Compulsory English according to the standard laid down in regulation 39.'

Principal Bhate seconded the motion.

Principal Covernton objected to the proposition on the ground that it would lead to the neglect of the study of English. It appeared to him that that would contribute to a general movement that he had noticed now to reduce the study of English in this University almost to the minimum.

Principal A. L. Wilkinson objected to the proposition being passed.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan was of opinion that the motion was the logical outcome of the principle of examination by compartments to which they had already committed themselves.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, said that the remedy for the evil complained of by Principal Covernton was something quite different. He wished to welcome any suggestions as to the changes in the curriculum, but after accepting the principles of examinations by compartments, it was not logical to oppose a motion like that.

The proposition was put to the vote and declared carried.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, next, withdrew the following motion:—

"That a new Faculty, to be called the Faculty of Technology, be instituted, and that it should embrace Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile Industries, Textile and Tinctorial Chemistry, Dyeing and Bleaching, Leather Manufacture; and that the present Faculty of Science be restricted to Pure Science."

The Senate allowed Dr. Veigas to withdraw the motion.

LATE SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

At this stage the Vice-Chancellor said that before they considered the revised Agenda of Business, he would like to say a few words with regard to the late Sir Bhalchandra Krishna who was a member of the Senate for many years. His public activities were well known to them and by his untimely death, the city had sustained a great loss. On behalf of the Senate, he said, he would convey the expression of sympathy to the family of the deceased.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Senate considered a proposal regarding the admission to the second-year class of the Grant Medical College of students who passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination of April 1922 and were refused admission last June.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas moved:—

"That Government be requested to direct the Dean, Grant Medical College, to admit to the second-year class, in November next, all the students who passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination of April 1922 and were refused admission last June."

Dr. Veigas said that it would be admitted by all that great hardship was caused to the students who were given hopes of their admission to the second-year class in Grant Medical College.

At this stage, Col. Carter, the Dean of the Grant Medical College said that all those students who had applied for admission to the College were allowed to do so.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the students, who had applied for, had already been admitted to the Grant Medical College. It was entirely for Dr. Veigas, he thought, to consider, whether or not to move the proposition.

Dr. Veigas, in view of the explanation of the Dean and of the Vice-Chancellor, withdrew the proposition.

ENGLISH FOR B. A. AND M. A. EXAMINATIONS.

The Senate, then, considered the last item on the Agenda with regard to the revised syllabus of English for the B. A. and M. A. Examinations.

Principal Covernton moved:—

"That the existing courses in English for the B. A. and M. A. Examinations (pp. 76 and 86, respectively, of the current University Calendar) remain in operation for the examinations of April 1923 and 1924 and that the revised courses be substituted for them thereafter; the Examinations of April 1925 and subsequent years to be based on the revised courses."

Principal Robertson seconded the motion

Prof. P. V. Kane moved the following amendment:—

Omit all that follows the word 'That' in item 8, line 4, and *substitute*:—the question of revising the syllabuses in English for the B. A. and M. A. Examinations be referred back to the Syndicate for consideration after ascertaining the views of the Faculty of Arts.

In moving the amendment he said that the matter required to be properly thrashed out by the Professors of various colleges in a conference.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, seconding the amendment, said that in considering the matter, they should consult private colleges. He thought, therefore, that their object would best be served by referring the motion to the Syndicate.

Principal Covernton said he was strongly opposed to the motion being referred back to the Syndicate.

If they did not like to adopt the motion, they might throw it out. He was not trying to impose his will on the University, but he was trying to improve the Courses of study. It was impossible, he thought, in that matter to satisfy everyone.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan opposed the amendment.

The amendment was declared carried.

The Senate then adjourned.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

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MR. TAMURAM PHOOKAN.

RELEASED FROM SILCHAR JAIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, Nov. 27.

Mr. Tamuram Phookan was suddenly released early yesterday morning. He reached Gauhati this morning quite unexpectedly. Srigut Phookan is quite gay and cheerful, but much reduced in weight. Friends can hardly recognise him in long beard and flowing hair. Elaborate arrangements have been made to accord him an All-Assam reception at Gauhati on the 1st December. The Assam Provincial Congress Committee sits at Gauhati on the 2nd December with Mr. Phookan as president.

BOMBAY'S NEW CORPORATION.

NEED OF WOMAN'S PLACE.

Two very interesting lectures, one by Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson on "Woman's Place in the New Democratic Corporation" and the other by Miss Ward on "Our Police Courts and Prisons" were delivered at the Town Hall last Thursday on the occasion of the Bombay Women's Council "At Home."

Mrs. Hodgkinson said, February, 1923 would inaugurate the new democratic Municipal Corporation. It was the first time in the history of Bombay that woman had been permitted to participate in Municipal elections either as candidate or voter. It seemed to her that the women of the world would have right and reason to view them with reproach and amazement if no woman in this city came forward as candidate, or if her own sex failed to give her their sympathy and support. But she knew she could confidently reckon on these from her fellow-citizens and more particularly from them, the members of the Bombay Women's Council, representative of the women of Bombay. In this city they had a municipality that had obtained a national reputation as the first and finest of its kind in India. "Can we women," said the speaker, "afford not to be represented on it? There are questions intimately concerned with the well-being of women and children in which we are intensely interested. And our fellow-citizens the men of Bombay have said they are willing that we should place before them the women's point of view."

Continuing the speaker said:—

There is scope for useful municipal work which will in no way impinge on that already done by men. The welfare of women and children, the education of children, and matters concerning public health are subjects of national importance. It is in these directions that woman's work lies and is to be sought. I have read the final report of the lady doctor appointed to investigate the condition of women industrial workers in Bombay in 1922. She speaks of maternity benefits, and also of the circumstances in which the children of the industrial classes are born and bred. To the credit of employers of such labour it should be said that they have done and are doing much to ameliorate the lot of the woman worker. It is not with them that the fault lies; but in the ignorance of the untutored mother. It is that ignorance we desire to combat and enlighten. She tells us that 98 per cent. of the infants born to women industrial workers have opium administered to them. This doubtless is to keep them quiet while their mothers are busy working. Practically all the mothers visited had lost half the number of children they had borne by deaths largely due to preventable causes.

When one thinks of pain and danger, the inevitable price paid by the average woman for the "right of a little life to be" the cruel waste of human suffering and grief seems terrible. For these mothers love their children and mourn them most sincerely. This sin is of ignorance not of intention. Gladly do they respond to and learn from a sympathetic teacher.

I shall be grateful if you will help me in canvassing for votes in this electorate. I have done it single-handed for the last ten days and have received encouraging response from men and women of all races, castes, and creeds.

But I need every vote that I can possibly get. one voter may make the difference between election, and non-election. My fellow candidates, to all of whom I render thanks for the sympathy, advice and assistance I have already received from them, tell me that my best hope of being elected is to persuade each of my voters to "vote solid" for me, that is give me all their twelve votes. This I endeavour to do. But I assure my Indian and Parsi friends throughout the electorate that if they show their sympathy for the woman candidate by giving her even one vote most gratefully will she accept it!

"Ladies, I make this appeal to you not in my own person alone. I speak as a woman who felt that the cause of womanhood would suffer if none responded when men generously unbarred the doors of that Council that hitherto has been closed to us and invited us to enter in."

PLEA FOR PRISON REFORMS.

In the course of her lecture Miss Ward spoke of the work done by the Women's Council with regard to prostitution in this city and the work before them now as Government had asked them to supply them two lady non-official lady visitors for H. M's. Prisons. Miss Engineer and Miss Raby had been appointed for this purpose. Before that Miss Captain and Miss Raby had started work in the Police Courts and the object of the Women's Council in taking up this work was that they might make for efficiency in the police courts and prisons, to build up the character of the female prisoners. The lecturer drew attention to the absolute lack of sanitation and of privacy prevailing in the prisons and the practice of hearing cases of prostitution in open courts and she pleaded that the magistrates might be given power to hear such cases in camera She said first offenders and old offenders were kept together in the prisons and there was no infirmary for them. She pleaded for proper medical treatment and supervision and better accommodation in the prisons The work of their Council concluded the speaker, was to build up the character of their sisters and to fight for righting their wrongs.

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I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science of Astrology and Palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my nancial losses—

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BOMBAY, 31-7-18.

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CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1922.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

(In Division Court No. 40.)

AFTER SHORT CAUSES.

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]-22—Khandwalla and Co, Pranlal Nagindas Shah v Chunilal Mohanlal Gandhi, N C Dalal and Co.

[illegible]-21—Malvi R M and Co, G G Nadkarni v Vithaldas Odhavji, Smetham B and L.

[illegible]-21—Craigie B and C, John Butt and Co (London) Ltd v The Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd, N C Dalal and Co.

[illegible]-22—Jamshedji R and D, Motilal Lalubhai Marfatia v Premji Vardhman, Shah and Chinu.

1712-22—Shah and Ch, Patel Atmaram Hirala v The Great Fire Insurance Co Ltd, Chitnis Kam and M.

2355-20—Craigie B and C, The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Co Ltd v Moti Jetha and Co, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

2277-22—Sukhtanker and G, Bhalchandra Sitaram Sukhtanker v Abdur Rehman Haji Mahomed Abba, Edgelow G W and Co.

2330-22—Ferreira and V, Vohra Abdullabhai Dawoodbhai Kurwa v Mahomedally Tajbhoy Dana, Khunderao L and M.

1682-22—Purnanand Clubwalla and J, Nusserwanji Hormusji Desai v Cawasji Pestonji Perry, N C Dalal and Co.

2208-12—Chitnis K and M, Nariman Hormusji Patel v Kagdi Jenumiya Haji Miya, Dallas and Co.

1693-22—Ramanlal and Co, Albert Carbal v Pascoal Rodrigues and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

613-12—Mantri and Co, Bai Ratanbai widow v Valli Mahomed Abdulla and anr, Judah and S.

1435-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Eastern United Assurance Co Ltd v Jetha Dewji Nagdu and anr, Mulji Th and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2285-22—Payne and Co, Shivdas Mulchand v Nanalal Parbhuram, Mulji Th and Co.

1271-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanabhai Hormusji Moos v Nathalal Chaganlal and Co, Amin and D.

1461-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos v Narandas Dwarkadas, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

(In Division Court No. 53.)

AFTER SHORT CAUSES.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

2747-22—Hiralal and Co, Damoder Sawalram Yande v The National Democratic Publishing Co and ors, Rustamji and Ginwalla, Motichand and D.

2153-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ebrahim Mahomed Hatia and ors v Cooverji Cursetji Bheesania, Merwanji K and Co.

2853-22—Mulji Tha and Co, Dr Parbhudas Gokuidas and anr v Pragji Lalji and anr, Khandwalla L and M.

4850-21—Captain and V, Haji Yoseof Haji Esmail Sobani v J V De Souza and anr, Manilal and Kher.

5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalloobhai v Baburao Ganesh and ors, Manilal and Kher.

5199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalloobhai v Vinayak Babaji and ors, Manilal and Kher.

5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalloobhai v Govind Atmaram and ors, Manilal and Kher.

127-22—Dastur and Co, Hamid bin Ali and anr v Najamae widow and ors, Unwalla P and P, Daphtary F and D.

1035-22—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatao v Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji, Captain and V.

2307-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Kallianji and anr v Muccadum Thakoo and ors, Rustomji and Ginwalla.

2829-22—Thakordas and D, Jwaladut Motilal and ors v Harakhji Dayabhai.

2830-22—Thakoredas and D, Jwaladut Motilal and ors v Jamnadas Gordhandas.

2998-22—Manilal and K, Kikabhoy Jafferji Abdulalli v Shaik Fayazuddin Shaik Yakinudin and anr.

3131-22—Shroff and Lam, Feroze Faredoon Daboe and anr v Cawasji Khursetji and ors.

3132-22—Captain and V, Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash v M K Hiramaneck.

3163-22—Purnanand and Clubwalla, Kakalbhoy Bhuderbhai Vakil v Shivlal Totaram, Raghavaya N and Co.

3174-22—Mulla and M, Mathuradas Maganlal v M G Jayaker.

3178-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhotalal Mulchand and anr v Lawsenca Ras Mendonca Gomes, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2799-22—Crawford B and Co, Bhagwandas Goverdhandas v Hormusji Nusserwanji Seervai, Merwanji K and Co.

2801-22—Mulla and M, Cassum Mahomed Mitha v Bhagwandas Ramdayal and others, Pandia and Co.

2803-22—Shamrao M and H, Shamsudin Mahomedalli v Nazaralli and Cumroodin Vachha and Co

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

(In Division Court No. 43.)

AFTER SHORT CAUSES.

REFERENCE.

L A Reference 1-20—J C G Bowen—In Re Government—Jamshetji N Wadia & others v Wadia G and Co., Jamshetji R & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

5107-21—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar v Jerup Teja and others, Dabholker and Co.

REFERENCE.

I. A Reference 13-22—J C G Bowen—In Re Government v Jehangir S Daji, Shamrao M and H.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Ap 76-21—393-13—Hiralal and Co, Elias Haji Ahmed v The Hon Khan Bahadur Haji Esmail Seth, Dharamsey D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2495-22—Jehangir and S, Gulamali Noorbhai v Nichaldass and Co, Dikshit M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

659-18—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Maganlal Ramdas and ors v Amichand Panalal and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1994-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Amichand Panalal and ors v Maganlal Ramdas and ors, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3423-19—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianji Tillock v Gulabchand Hirala Amin and Desai.

1776-20—Surveyor and Co, Dolichand Pannaji and Co v Satyabhamabai widow, Pandia and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jivaji Master and anr v Kulsumbai widow and ors, Little and Co, Amin and D.

1688-22—Rustamji and Ginwalla, Himatlal Manji and Co v Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Vachha and Co.

3629-22—Malvi M R and Co, Nandkishore Haridas v Kaka Dossabhoy Hirachand and anr, Ramanlal and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4616-21—N C Dalal and Co, Malsi Kanji v Nandulal Ramdhan and ors, Madhowji and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S, Motilal Fulchand v Jamshedji Nowroji Gamadia, Mulla and M.

1275-22—Mulla and M, Lalji Dayal v Mathuradas Haribhai, Soondersdas and Co.

3831-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram Yeshwant Ghansham Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2558-21—Wadia G and Co, Kedarmul Bharmal v Burjorji Bomanji Jussawalla, Edgelow G W and Co.

3757-22—Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Hamed Haji Dada, M B Chothia and Co.

3763-22—Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Gani Mahomed Jetporewalla, M B Chothia and Co.

4116-21—Tyabji D and Co, Prataprai Mulji Mooni v N S Trustworthy and Co., Soondersdas and Co., Chitnis K and M.

893-20—Malvi M R and Co., Jatashanker Manishanker Dave v Bai Awabai widow and another, Mulla and M.

1292-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morbi, v Currim Jivan, Payne and Co.

1193-22—Little and Co., Shaw Wallace and Co v Damoder Devidas, N C Dalal and Co.

1406-22—Little and Co., Shaw Wallace and Co v Bhagwandas Cullianji, Ferreira and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

(In Division Court No. 49.)

AFTER SHORT CAUSES.

FOR DISMISSAL.

974-22—Tyabji D and Co, Nandram Mulchand, Khoja Gulam Husein Ladhabhai, Mantri and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

1693-19—Patell and Ezekiel, D Mohanlal and Co a firm v Ishwardas Gorakhram and ors, Jamshedji R and D, Part heard.

1896-19—Patell and Ezekiel, D Mohanlal and Co a firm v Chambamal Divanchand and ors, Jamshedji R and D.

84-21—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badrinarayen a firm v Nanalal Bansidhar a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

2267-19—Madhowji and Co, Govindji Rattansi and ors v Mangaldas Girdhardas, Hiralal Th and Co.

2075-21—Dubash and Co, Chunniram Motilal a firm v Narrottamdas Motichand a firm, Jamshedji R and D.

4164-22—Chitnis K and M, Dr Eruchshaw Jamshedji Hakim v Shamsudin Mahomedali Bandukwalla, Khanderao L and M.

747-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji v Govindji Vassunji and anr, Mulji Tha and Co.

1150-22—Madhowji and Co, Gordhandas Khetsey v Rahim Ramjanally and ors, Malvi M R and Co, Mulla and M, Matubhai J and M, M B Chothia and Co.

1339-22—Madhowji and Co, Karsondas Ranchoddas a firm and anr v Rahim Ramjanali and ors, Malvi M R and Co, Matubhai J and M, M B Chothia and Co.

3474-20—Motichand and D, Wadilal Purshotamdas and Co v Tulsidas Tejpal a firm, Jamshedji R and D.

4734-22—Little and Co, The Autogenous Welding and Repair Works v Maneckshaw Framji Mistry, Pandia and Co.

1716-22—Dabholker and Co, Dattatrya Hari Tendulkur and ors v Radhabai widow and ors, Manilal and Kher.

2999-20—Mehta L and Co, Damodhar Dharamsey and Co a firm v Esufally Allibhoy, Shroff and V.

2548-20—Merwanji K and Co, Maneckji Rustomji Oliji v Kawasji Burjorji Ghadially.

2765-20—Purnanand and Clubwalla, Vithaldas Thakerseydas a firm v Pratapchand Gulabchand Zaveri, Hiralal Tha and Co.

3035-20—Raghavaya N and Co, Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos v Rajabally Joomabhoy a firm, Smetham B and L.

3118-20—Jehangir and S, Chimanlal Mansukhram Shah v Messrs Need and Co a firm.

2695-22—Merwanji K and Co, Tyebbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v Shaik Adam Hassonally Vasi, Payne and Co.

2706-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, R M Dordi v A P Bhawnagri and anr, Captain and V.

2305-20—Amin and D, Madhowji Kanji v Vithal Atmaram a firm and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Judah and S.

2990-20—Kanga and S, Mulchand Vrijvallabhdas Kinkhabwalla v Natwarlal Keshavlal Zaveri.

2991-20—Raghavaya N and Co, Hiralal Venilal Mehta v Edulji Jivanji Sopariwalla, Merwanji K and Co, For postponement.

2992-20—Wadia G and Co, Abdul Husein Abdul Karim and ors v Haji Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Chandiwalla.

3285-20—Payne and Co, Wardhman Amarchand and another v Nathumal Gambhirmal Malvi M R and Co.

1143-22—N C Dalal and Co, B N Lang v Ruphchand Rangildas, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

(In Division Court No. 37.)

AFTER SHORT CAUSES.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

3400-20—Mulla and M, Sir Hakamchand and Dalivia Cottage and Oil Mills Ltd and anr v The Akola and Mid-India Spg Wvg and Mfg Co and anr, Kanga and S.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

1814-22—Soondersdas and Co, S R Bottlewalla and Co v Michael Edward Netcher & anr, Crawford B and Co.

4465-22—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Gokaldas v Durgadutt Ramnivas, Bhaishanker K and G.

2791-22—Malvi M R and Co, Narayandas Motha, The Akola and Mia India Spinning and Weaving Co, and another Kanga and S.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2804-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, S V S Shivrama Pillani and Bros v Purshottamdas Hunsraj and Co.

1997-22—Raghavaya N and Co, Badrinath Sitarama v Khushaldas Nagardas, Ferreira and V.

2992-22—N C Dalal and Co, Laxmidas Tribhowandas v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3677-22—Craigie B and C, Ranchhoddas Purshottam and Co v Gulamhussein Mithwani, Purshotamrai and Co.

1754-20—Wadia G and Co, Shivsamal Shivdayal v Narandas V Dossa, Amarchand and M.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2551-21—N C Dalal and Co, Yeshwantrao Anandrao v Hari Anand Thatti and anr, Manilal and Kher.

LONG CAUSES.

3491-20—Jamshedji R and D, J K Shah a firm v Hargowandas Ranchhordas a firm, Soonderdas and Co, 2-10-22.

462-21—Matubhai J and M, Hirji Hormusji Kanga v Syed Hussein Syed Karmali alias Bassu Miya, Judah and Solomon.

2314-19—Unwalla P and P, Kaikhusru Framji Shroff v Khoja Velsi Deoraj, Mulla and M.

3725-20—Bhaishanker K and G, C Framji and Co a firm v Noor Mahomed Hussein and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

289-18—Shroff and B, Bai Nimatbai widow v Nazaralli Shamsodin and ors v Tyabji D and Co, Manchershaw and N, Jehangir and S, Little and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

1861-21—Forbes and Co, Rustomji Pallonji Kalapesi v Nasserwanji Bapooji Laskari, Patell and E, Edgelow G W and Co.

3394-19—F K Dadachanji, Sha Dalichand Vanarsidas v Sha Baba Khanchand and ors, Amin and D, Mulji Tha and Co.

3618-19—Wadia G and Co, Husseinbhai Mulla Adeally v Mathuradas Bhanji and Co.

1200-20—N C Dalal and Co, Bisweshwardar Sheksaria v Tarachand Lalchand, Motichand and D.

3591-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ltd., James Keith Fisher and another, Payne and Co., Craigie B and Co.

2659-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Sunderrao Gopinath Jayakar v Ramchandra Vinayakoe, Dabholker and Co.

3411-22—J P Wallace and Co, The Porcupine Foundry and Co Ltd v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Malvi M R and Co.

1673-22—Payne and Co, N H Moos, Ahmed Abdul Karim Gaya and anr v M B Chothia and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

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INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

On Friday the Fourth Presidency Magistrate Calcutta, disposal of a case in which one A. W. Anderson was charged with cheating the Camac Street Post Office in respect of two telegraphic money orders for Rs. 600 each addressed to Mr. H. Rowe at 16, Royd Street. It was alleged the accused stayed at 16, Royd Street for three days under the name of H. Rowe and received the money orders singing himself as H. Rowe. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. (A. P.)

• • • •

An interesting divorce case arising out of alleged misconduct on the part of a wife is being heard by Justice Kumarswami Sastri at the Madras High Court. In this suit Lance Corporal W. D. Beal of the Second Buffs now stationed in Mesopotamia besides claiming divorce from his wife Mrs. Beal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cook of Bangalore, for alleged improper conduct with Lance Corporal Louis Glazier and Sergeant K. Cornwell of the East Kent Regiment also stationed in Mesopotamia, claimed Rs. 2,000 from the first co-respondent but did not press the claim against the second. Some latters written to the plaintiff by his wife containing confessions of her guilt were produced in the Court and the case is proceeding. (A. P.)

• • • •

Saiyad Miran Muhiuddin, Madras who was convicted by the High Court of offences under Section 124-A, 131 I.P.C. and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in respect of a pamphlet published by him which, among other things, contained matter calculated to seduce sepoys from their allegiance, having tendered an apology and undertaking not to take part in political agitation in future has been released under the order of the Governor-in-Council.

• • • •

While engaged in a conversation with a few of this friends on Wednesday evening at his residence, Lahore, driver Birge of N. W. Railway is alleged to have drawn out his revolver and shot himself, the bullet penetrating his left lungs. The patient was immediately removed to hospital where he is said to be lying in a precarious condition and there is very little hope of his recovery. The cause of the incident is due to private affairs. (A. P.)

• • • •

Sir P. Theyagarava Chetti and a number other leading citizens of Madras have convened a meeting to be held on the 19th December for considering the urgent need for a well organised society to be established to work for the welfare of the Indians that have gone to the Colonies and have come back under the repatriation scheme, especially of those who have become poor and destitute.

SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI ARRESTED

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Nov. 23.

Shrimati Parwati Devi, the well-known Punjab worker was arrested at her brother Lala Lajpatral's bunglow on the 20th inst, while all the leaders had gone to Calcutta. She was taken to Meerut District Jail. In the evening her brother saw her. She appeals to all foreign cloth dealers and users to abandon it when their sisters' and mothers' honour was at stake. The date of the trial is fixed for 24th November. In jail only ten visitors were allowed to see her. Provincial Congress Committee, Lahore, sent Sjt. Bhagat Motilal to watch the proceedings. Congratulations are pouring from all sides. Her only daughter is most cheerful.

TRIAL IN JAIL.

MEERUT, Nov. 25.

Parvati Devi's case was heard on the 24th November in the jail female ward. Ten Congressmen including Sjt. Bagat Motilal the Deviji's brother watched the proceedings. On special request Deviji was allowed a seat on a jail blanket. Prosecution evidence lasted over two hours and consisted of seven police and one other witness. The next hearing is fixed for 29th November.

DEATH OF PROF P. D. GUNE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

News reached here last night of the death of Prof. Pandurang Damodhar Gune, M. A., Ph. D., which took place at Sangli yesterday evening. Dr. Gune who had throughout a brilliant University career spent three years in Germany prosecuting higher studies in Sanskrit and eventually secured a Doctorate in Philology from the University of Leipzig. He was a Life-Member of the Deccan Education Society since 1908. He was elected a Fellow of the Bombay University which had also appointed him a Wilson Philological Lecturer.

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Out of Thousands of Unsolicited Testimonials from Gentlemen in various parts and professions, regarding the efficacy of our medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" supplied by us, only a few of the latest are inserted here.

GUSTADJI D. ANKLESARIA, D. S. P. and S., Urinologist, Imperial Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

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It is hamatinic.
It is a good nervine tonic.
It is neither laxative nor constipative.
It is slightly carminative.
It increases the mental and muscular activity.
It is a good pick-me-up.
It is a good apetizer.
It does not interfere with a small peg of whisky.
It has no untoward effect.
It could be taken without bias or prejudice with safety and certainty. It could be chewed or powdered and thrown on the tongue and washed down with water or aerated water or any beverage.

Please send four more bottles.

K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to Raja Sahib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.

Gentleman, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.

I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

S. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, S. I. Railway, Shiwapur, P. O.

I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.

I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchhikori, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.

I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Vellpalayam.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeevaram.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrohoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.

Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains, Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.

Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAITHISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.

I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.

I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.

I used your S. K. M. for my Sister, a chronic Collic patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M. is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity.

K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.

I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.

I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kunrool.

I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compatwith this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphillis, of all stages and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.

I really do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the medicine you supplied for my patients. I can say really the medicine "S. K. M." is sent by Lord Jesus Christ to the sinful World to save the poor victims from their dreadful diseases. In my 8 years' experience in the medical line I have come across with so many preparations of medicines but I have not seen such a Wonderful Medicine as "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja."

Please send 10 phials more.

M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.

Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influenza, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

RAI BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.

"S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 3 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kallanganja.

I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.

Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Basrah.

I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Freshness of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.

T. D. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.

I find miraculous cure by the use of your "S. K. M." and I am sure it will really prove a God-send to the suffering public.

T. V. SESHADRI, Pleader, Chidambaram.

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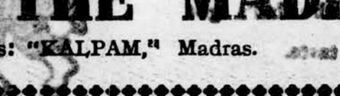

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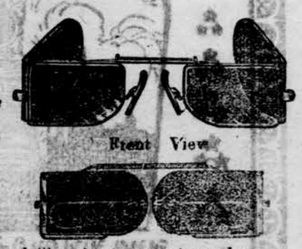

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.